THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 35. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900. NO. 23.

STORE NEWS

Ladies Waists.

Jaunty styles, every one of them. Yours to admire—and buy if you see fit. We saved in the buying, and as usual, give you the benefit of our good fortune.

White Goods Correctly New.

Another fortunate chance for those of you who have white goods wants to fill. Think of buying the newest kinds and best qualities of white goods at less than prevailing prices! That is just what you can do here.

Summer Skirts.

Would you like a stylish chic, exceptionally well-made and serviceable one? Would you like to secure such a skirt at a very low price? Yes? Then you will buy one of these the minute you see it. But don't stop at one if you need more. You can pick as many as you like.

M. C. TULIS.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE'S

Prescription Department is up to date in every particular. Hundreds will attest to the very low prices. 30 years experience.

Wall Paper.

2000 rolls at 3c per roll. A great variety of high grade paper at greatly reduced prices.

Paints! Paints! Paints!

Paints, oils and varnishes, a full line. Enamel paints, varnishes and stains, in all colors.

Fishing Tackle.

Save money! Call for your Prescriptions, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils Fishing Tackle.

L. TAGGART, Prop.

R. Seger & Co.,

THE PIONEER TAILORS.

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

STYLISH CLOTHES

for the people,

GUARANTEED FITS.

We carry at all times, the largest line of imported and domestic goods to be found in this section of the state. Our prices are within the reach of all, while we aim to please our customers.

New SUMMER STYLES now here.

STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.

R. SEGER & CO.

From Across the Pond.

Letter from Mrs. William Howard, of Williamsport, Pa., Written from England, to Mrs. Josiah Howard, of Emporium.

DEAR LAURA:—It is three months today (July 12th, 1900) since we said good-bye, you to return to your home and friends and I to go amongst strangers and it has been so with me, with two exceptions. We saw Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle, in Philadelphia.

We are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, of Huddersfield. They are very pleasant and have made some trips with us.

I will teli you where we have been but will not attempt to describe the places and scenery, for I could not do them justice. I can say they are grand. We take in the most noted places. Have been through Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Belgium and up the Rhine. The trip up the Rhine is interesting and lovely. You see so many old Cathedrals and Museums, some dating back to the 11th century.

We go to London to-morrow then to Paris and will return to England about the first of August, then finish here. That will take the first week in August, then we will say good-bye to this part of England and go back to London and wait for the boat. We expect to sail on the 23rd of August and if we have good luck we will reach New York the 3rd or 4th of September. We are to sail on the "Minneapolis." She lands at pier 39 or 40. I shall be very, very glad to see the shores of America. I am very tired of going so much and living in trunks. I ought not to complain for I have been very well, although the weather has been rather cold and more rainy than usually so. Mr. Howard has had two sick spells and had to call the doctor.

Mr. Howard seems very happy to meet his old friends and they seem to be very glad to see him. I think he will be just as glad to get home. I have not heard him say that he was in any hurry, only the other morning when he was dressing he said, "I wish I was at home."

Tell Mrs. Geo. Howard I passed the house where George was raised. Ada is well and has a nice time. She is delighted with all she sees and hears.

I will mail this letter in Paris so you will have a Paris stamp. A. E. H.

The Star Course.

The following five attractions will constitute the People's Popular Star Course to be given in Emporium the coming Winter if public approval and patronage is accorded the project:

1 Ariel Ladies Sextette.
2 John R. Clarke, Lecturer.
3 Elias Day, Chicago, Characterist.
4 Slayton Jubilee Singers (9 people)
5 Chas. F. Underhill, Dramatic Reader.

The above comprise some of the best talent in the lyceum business to-day and to bring them here entails a big expense upon the committee having the matter in hand. The ladies of the Interest Paying Society of the First M. E. Church, will make the canvass for the sale of course tickets and upon the encouragement they receive will depend the success of the undertaking. The price of the course tickets is placed at $1.50 for the five entertainments with no extra charge for reserve seats.

The entertainments will be held in the court house, the use of its handsome auditorium having been secured for the purpose. People will be asked to subscribe for the number of tickets they will take and the money need not be paid over before the delivery of the tickets about two weeks before the first attraction which will likely be in November. Attractions will then follow one each month. Let the matter receive the consideration it merits and let the ladies have your practical co-operation.

Both saw mills are again in operation, logs having been gotten in sufficient to keep them in operation until snow flies.

Important Railroad Matter.

Yesterday several changes took place on P. & E. R. R. Mr. E. D. Gardner returns to his old position as chief of operators, while owen McCarthy of Ridgway, takes the position of train master. T. V. Mulligan goes to Ridgway, where he takes Mr. McCarthy's position as assistant train master.

Prominent Visitors.

Mr. W. M. Wallace, former bank examiner of Western Pennsylvania, now Cashier Second National Bank of Erie, Mr. Jacob Hockley, formerly a resident of our town, now Teller in Fourth National Bank of Pittsburg, and Mr. M. S. Kline, Cashier of Elk County National Bank, of Ridgway, were visitors at the First National Bank of our city, during the past week.

The New Railroad.

F. H. Goodyear, President of the Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R., was in Emporium last Monday, accompanied by his chief engineer. From here they went to Sinnamahoning where they met Supt. T. A. Roberts and made arrangements for the formation of a junction between the P. & E. R. R. and Northern Susquehanna R. R.

Obituary.

NELSON—At Wilcox, Pa., July 24th, 1900, GRANT ARTHUR, aged 15 months, only son of Alfred and Alice Mary Nelson, of Emporium.

The remains of the child were brought to Emporium last Wednesday, the interment taking place on Thursday, at two p. m., from the family residence on East Sixth Street—Rev. McCaslin officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are among our most respected citizens and their many friends deeply sympathize with them in their sad affliction. The many floral offerings were an expression of sympathy, speaking louder than words.

Emporium a Railroad Centre.

The double tracking of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, in progress between Jersey Shore and Aughenbaugh is fast nearing completion. It is understood that in a very short time double tracks will be laid down from Lock Haven to Emporium. This latter place is distined to be a great railroad centre within the next year, as it will be the centering point of Western New York & Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley and the Red Bank route and necessitate the building there of extensive railroad shops and round houses for the accommodation of exchange engines and repair engines and cars.—Williamsport Sun.

New Rule in Bankruptcy.

Judge Buffington in the United States district court at Pittsburg decided yesterday that a person who permits judgment to be entered and issued upon, without taking any steps to have them vacated or discharged, commits an act of bankruptcy and an involuntary petition against him can be maintained. This is a new and important rule in bankruptcy matters. The opinion was rendered in the bankruptcy case of Mrs. Rose Thomas, of Mercer county. While the question was never squarely raised before, the general rule followed has been that the insolvent must in some manner procure or aid in procuring the judgment against himself to be rated as a bankrupt. In this case Mrs. Thomas simply allowed the judgments to be taken and did not try to have them vacated or stay executions. The court reverses the commissioner who reported that the petition in bankruptcy should be dismissed, and orders an adjudication.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nelson take this method of returning their thanks to those kind and sympathetic friends and neighbors for their many manifestations of sympathy expressed during out late affliction, when we were called upon to part with our only son.

M. A. Rockwell is making important improvements in her drug store and among the most important is a large cooling fan.

A UNIQUE REPORT.

What Our Young Ladies Gleaned as the Result of Their Visit to Eagles Mere Chautauqua Summer School Junior Work.

Eagles Mere Primary and Junior Workers Summer Sunday School, opened Wednesday, July 18, at 9:30, in auditorium. One hundred enrolled, from all sections of the State. After the welcome, the first address, "Philosophy of Grading," by Dr. Chas. Roads—every Sunday School, no matter how large or how small may divide its scholars into departments to accomplish better work. This has been proven as essential in the Public schools. Characteristics of the child are: All faith, frankness, earnestness, sincerity, dependence. First, the Cradle Roll, babies up to three years. Second class of grade I: Little Folks, from three to six years of age. Third class in grade I: Primary, from six to eight years. Junior department for boys and girls, from eight to thirteen; their characteristics are, intense activity, unconsciousness, memory age, growing independence, eager curiosity. The intermediate, from twelve to sixteen years; characteristics of youth are, ambition, self consciousness, companionship questioning, self dependence. Fourth grade, all above sixteen years.

The teachers should then be prepared to discuss the peculiar problems of their department, to learn how to adapt the lesson to their grade, to cultivate closest fellowship. Then briefly, he gave us an outline of the Bible, as we have already taken up the work in the Junior C. E. it will not be necessary to enumerate it. The Bible is a complete library in itself, studying it in the outlined form gives the child better insight to its teaching. Every thoughtful S. S. teacher recognizes his need of preparation, the more devoted he is to his work the deeper is the realization of his need. He feels that he is called upon to teach lessons from a book of which he is ignorant and to work in that institution, first, in order to teach a Bible lesson, he must be acquainted with the Bible as a book, its origin, its authority, its history, its lands, its biography, its institutions, its manners, and its customs, its general principles of doctrine, and more than all, he must possess a long experience of its energizing spirit.

"Revised Normal Lessons," by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, was recommended as excellent to prepare for instructive teaching.

The next subject was an address by Dr. Lightner Witmer, whom we have all met and listened to with great pleasure deeming his work as noble and essential to completeness of education. The subject was "Mental Growth and Moral conduct." The body responds to the mind, showing the great care that should be taken to train the morals and also to train the mind when plastic. The following morning his theme was: "Children's Lies, their Intellectual and Moral Significance." The most forcible point was that many lies were made by the question asked rather than the receiver, therefore we should be cautious in asking a child so that he will not be tempted to tell an untruth. A child naturally speaks the truth as an adult.

The third address: "Emotional Characteristics of the Adolescent Youth." The child is constantly changing and we should watch and study these different periods, so that we may give intelligent sympathy. Surely when the object comes to be none other than that of a soul's salvation and future usefulness in the church, the teachers need most thorough preparation for the work. We are not sufficient in our own strength but rely upon God for help.

The Junior and Primary section of the Round Table, we considered the most instructive and beneficial part of the entire programme. We regret that all teachers were not present. Each had the privilege of asking and receiving information upon questions prepared daily, a list of which you will find inclosed.

Explanations in the primary department by Mrs. Barnes and Miss Baldwin, both successful teachers in large graded schools. The Junior work by Mrs. Kennedy, a dear old lady whose very presence inspired the soul to better work. Unfortunately this was at the same hour as the primary work, making it impossible to attend. She advocates the daily use of the Bible for EVERY pupil, regular church attendance, principles of illustration, word painting, object lessons, Bible story telling, one illustration, "The Lost Sheep," in a pathetic, sweet and simple manner she related this wonderful and precious story, making it plain and easy for the infantile mind to grasp.

Benevolence. A systematic form of giving was decided by all as the only means to obtain successful results, as we have already found this necessary in our church work. Dr. Pearson the music instructor outlined his work in a pleasing and interesting manner. The cause of criticism is because we fail to understand the motive of song. Music is the expression of the soul, and without it the world or universe would be devoid of its most sublime art. A pleasure to the young and old. The songs with their rich melodies and words that voice the sentiment of our better natures, we seemed to be drawn closer to the one purpose of united love for work.

The "Sketch Work" by Miss Darnell was pleasing to those interested in art drawing and illustrating Bible pictures making the lesson simple and easily holding the attention of the younger ones. It seems impossible for us to make a report that would impart the knowledge that we have received. Many things during the entire week we cannot even touch upon. Everything led to the one main thought: More enthusiasm and unity of teachers and pupils. The instructors were the best, having devoted years to their work. They seemed to be permeated with love for furthering the progress in this noble work. We should all strive to improve in the coming year.

Books of reference are: Trumballs—"Teaching and Teachers"; "Normal Course," by George W. Pease; "The Point of Contact in Teachers," Patterson DuBois; "Child Nature," by Harrison.

MISS BYRDE L. TAGGART,
MISS ETTA LUTZE,
MISS BERTHA GREGORY,
Committee sent to Eagles Mere for Normal instruction.

Increase Home Dividends.

How to increase home dividends, should enlist the active interest, not only of our business men, but of every man, woman and child of our community. That they may be largely and immediately increased is to my mind, beyond question. In undertaking to point out the way, let me say in the first place I have no copyrighted plan to suggest, no new-fangled theory to propose by which we may get something for nothing. The age of miracles has passed. Therefore, I speak not of the dividends that are drawn annually or semi-annually and that are limited in amount to six, eight or ten per cent. Neither do I refer to the dividends that goes to the family that has one or more of those Home Savings banks, which starts a bank account, and helps a man to hold his head up.

But I speak of dividends that are infinitely greater, incomparably better than all these—dividends that may be drawn monthly, weekly, daily, everywhere and all the time—unlimited in amount and unmeasured in value. They are dividends of steady nerves, good appetites, sound sleep; dividends of good digestion, healthy bodies, long lives; dividends of clear consciences, good natures, congenial fellowship, social pleasures, domestic joys. These dividends are within the reach of every man and if he is not drawing them it is his own fault; if he is not enjoying them he is not half way living up to his privileges and opportunities, not fulfilling his mission in life and is trampling a most solemn duty under his feet. How wise and how happy is the man who takes a broad view of life; who pauses in the journey to gather some of the flowers and pluck some of its fruits; who finds cooling shades, refreshing springs, congenial companions and pleasures innumerable all the way. It will bring more amiability into his life, more sunshine into his home, and more happiness into his heart as the days go by—dividends unalloyed in good measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over.—Exchange.

Subscribe for the PRESS; only $1.50 a year in advance.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Crescent Tandem Bicycle, in first-class condition—run only about 100 miles.
18-tf DR. A. W. BAKER.

FLAT FOR RENT.—The commodious rooms in Odd Fellows block, west side, first floor, are for rent to the right party.

Everything is a bargain in my store. To be convinced of this fact just come in and examine our goods and prices.
N. SEGER.

We will not be undersold by any one in the county or out of it. So come in before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. J. LABAR.

Honesty wins out every time, and we have always observed this rule, to give value received. No inferior goods in our store. Honest goods, honest prices, every time. N. SEGER.

FOR RENT.—The house and lot near Emporium, known as the "Wilber Russell residence" is for rent, apply to Mrs. R. Russell, East Emporium. 21-tf

We are anxious to show the patrons of our store and all others that our prices are the lowest to be found, taking into consideration the quality of goods. N. SEGER.

Prices cut to the bone—well that's good but we have gone you one better and severed the bone. Come and see us as usual.
GEO. J. LABAR.

SHAW'S PURE MALT.—When you are tired of nostrums and ready to "throw physic to the dogs," try Shaw's Pure Malt, and "life will be worth living." Absolutely pure.
Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-yl

FOR SALE.—A complete shingle mill, including latest improved Ball machine, boiler, engine, bolter, jointer, drag-saw, jack wheel, etc. Inquire of Emporium Machine Company, Emporium, Pa. 23-1t

It is useless for me to try and quote prices, as I carry too many goods in stock. We will not button-hole you on the street, nor pull you into the store, but thank you for coming in, whether you buy or not.
GEO. J. LABAR.

NOTICE.—Having too much other business the undersigned desires to rent or sell his farm. Here is a chance for some good industrious farmer to make money. Terms easy. If sell or rent will furnish it stocked or not as desired.
F. D. LEET, Atty.
Emporium, Pa. 23-tf

CUT RATES.—In order to dispose of our Cabinet Carbonette cards, bearing Mr. Schriever's name, consisting of 2,000, we shall dispose of same at $3.00 per dozen; former price $4.00. This will enable our patrons to save one dollar per dozen and at the same time get a first-class cabinet photo.
W. G. BAIR,
Proprietor Schriever Art Gallery.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn telegraphy, railroad accounting, and typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue. (Fall term opens August 15th).
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.
16-26t Lexington, Ky.

MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Owing to the large amount of business interests requiring my attention I have concluded to offer for sale my merchant tailoring establishment, situated opposite the M. E. Church, to a responsible party. The business was established by me in 1883 and has always enjoyed a large patronage and to-day has a much larger trade than for years. I will dispose of the business and stock, and rent the building, to a responsible person. Apply at once.
R. SEGER.
Emporium, Pa., July 24, 1900.—22-tf

SUNDAY EXCURSION—The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run a popular low rate Excursion to Niagara Falls, Sunday, August 5th, Special train will leave Emporium, 8:00 a. m. Fare $2.50. Train will arrive at Buffalo 11:45 a. m., Niagara Falls 12:30 noon. Returning, special train will leave Niagara Falls 7:30 p. m., Buffalo 8:15 p. m. Tickets also good for return passage on all regular trains Monday, Aug. 6th. Go and see the wonderful transformation at the Pan American Grounds, visit the Buffalo Park Zoo and see Niagara Falls at its Mid-Summer best.

Sunday Excursions to Portage Falls.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run popular low rate Excursions to Portage Falls Sundays, July 1st, 15th, 29th, August 12th and 26th. Special train will leave Emporium at 8 a. m. Fare only $1.00. About six hours will be allowed at Portage Falls Park to view the Falls and the beautiful surrounding country. This train returns at a seasonable hour, giving a most delightful day's outing.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg.

For the Prohibition State Convention to be held at Pittsburg, August 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Pittsburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania at rate of one fare for the round trip (minimum rate twenty-five cents). Tickets to be sold and good going August 6, 7, and 8, and to return until August 9, inclusive.
1708-22-2

EASTMAN'S KODAK

FRIDAY, showers are Probable.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

BOOMING.

Spring trade is booming, notwithstanding the general complaint of dealers about the weather, forest fires and dull trade. We are up to date, away ahead of any previous season. Why? Clear-sighted men and women have discovered where they can get best and the most for their money in wall paper; in gloss white enamel paint, that will not turn yellow on exposure; in curtains that go up and down; in bicycles that will run ahead of anything on the road; in fishing tackle that catches the trout; in books and stationery that will interest you; in the news counter that has all the news that was, is and will be; and a good cigar that will smoke as free as the smoke in the forests.

That's why the people are flocking here as never before.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

First Settlers of Illinois.

There has been a movement on foot for the past two years to organize a society in Illinois to gather up and perpetuate the history of the men and women who came into this state in the days when Illinois was a wilderness. This, reports the Springfield State Journal, first took shape with a number of older citizens, and a meeting was held on the 1st of January, 1900, when a committee was appointed to devise plans and formulate rules to govern the work. This resulted in the incorporation of "The Illinois society," May 18, 1900. The membership is composed, first, of men and women born in the state prior to January 1, 1850, who are the controlling class; second, the honorary members, men and women who have been residents of the state since January 1, 1850; third, juniors, men and women, children of parents who were residents of the state prior to January 1, 1850, and are 35 years of age. Active steps will be taken to extend the organization all over the state. This society has no reference to the State Historical society. Their work will be helpful, one to the other. Already more than 100 names have been secured. Only two men who were eligible have declined to become members.

You have heard persons say: "I never read poetry." If this remark is made affectedly, as if to say: "Poetry is silly, and I am above such frivolity as reading it," there is no need to comment upon the foolish ignorance of anyone who knows no more than to talk so absurdly, says a writer in St. Nicholas. But if it be said modestly, and because the speaker believes that poetry is a strange and foreign thing, requiring a peculiar talent for its appreciation, then the state of mind from which the remark comes is one to be pitied. Poetry is the earliest form of writing. All the oldest books are either in verse or are in poetical style. Babies begin with "nursery rhymes," and understand them before they can understand prose. Prose requires training for its appreciation, and a young reader who can see the literary beauties of prose needs little teaching in literature.

The twentieth century will have 24 leap years, the greatest number possible. February will have five Sundays three times—1920, 1984 and 1976. The earliest possible date on which Easter can occur is March 12. The last time it occurred on that date was 1818. The latest date that April can occur is April 25. It will occur but one time in the coming century on that date—1943. The middle day of the century will be January 1, 1951. There will be 380 eclipses during the coming century.

Educated Chinamen, it is stated, declare that the accounts of the disturbances occasioned by the Boxers are greatly exaggerated, and that they are simply being taken advantage of by the great powers as an excuse for landing more troops. The Boxers, it is said, are a lawless element, such as may commit depredations in any country, during great strikes, for instance, and the recent condition of affairs in St. Louis is pointed to as an example of what is meant.

The postmaster of Round Up, Kan., recently received notification from the department in Washington that he would be compelled to give a larger bond for the faithful performance of his duty, as the business of his office was increasing. The postmaster draws a salary of $25 a year, and he returned Bristow's letter with the word "Nit" written in red ink at the bottom. At last accounts the postmaster was doing business under the old bond.

According to Mr. Wilson, secretary of state for agriculture, the skins of superfluous dogs in Nebraska are tanned and made into gloves. This might give a valuable hint to many large cities, including Chicago, where great numbers of stray dogs are killed annually. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of canine pelts are imported annually for this very purpose, dogskin being one of the best materials for gloves.

INCREASE OF WAGES

Results of McKinley's Policy of "Opening the Mills."

Two Hundred Factories Paid Out Twice as Much Money in Wages Last Year as They Did in 1894.

Akron, O.—"In the campaign of 1896 Mr. McKinley made one remark that went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was: 'Open the mills,'" said Gen. Charles Dick, secretary of the republican national committee.

"Those three words met with a responsive chord from the tens of thousands who had been idle during the last democratic administration, and the empty dinner pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner pail and for the opening of the mills.

"In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people, the republican national committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they had employed in each year from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.

"We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893, after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's administration the increase in the number of men employed by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 90,483; in 1897 they employed 109,600; in 1898 they employed 131,428 men, and last year they employed 174,645 men. In short, the number of wage-earners employed by these same 200 factories has increased from 90,483 men in 1894 up to 174,645 last year—almost doubled, in fact.

But the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid, and the following table shows the returns received from the 200 manufactories:

Year.	Wages Paid.
1890	$45,149,031
1891	49,875,858
1892	55,619,418
1893	48,666,250
1894	40,803,866
1895	52,851,317
1896	53,209,420
1897	54,412,774
1898	62,247,949
1899	78,835,069
Years.	Averages.
1890-92 inclusive	$49,548,119
1893-96 inclusive	48,957,713
1897-99 inclusive	65,165,261

"The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufactories increased steadily from 1890 to 1892, then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufacturers were paying out as much money in wages as they had paid in 1892. The increase of their pay rolls in 1898 and 1899 is as gratifying to me as it must be to the men who are now busy at good wages.

"Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufacturers of the National association who reported to us had increased their pay rolls by upwards of $38,000,000—in fact, the amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they paid out in 1894.

"If this ratio of increase were applied to the whole country, without taking into account the number of new factories that have been started in the last few years, who can deny that general prosperity has visited the country? And what a depth of meaning those three words: 'Open the mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed."

When Our Credit Is Good.

American credit stands higher than that of any other nation.—Republican Platform.

It was not so when the last democratic president was trying to borrow money in England.

Solid for Silver.

Bryan is the candidate of three parties whose only sentiment in common is love for free silver. Yet we are told that silver is not an issue in the present campaign.

Against American Labor.

Boss Bryan's [illegible]po-pop party favors free trade, w[illegible]eans work for foreign labor [illegible]or American labor.

SHOO, BOSSY!

TRADE BALANCES.

Apparent and Real Favorable Balances of American Foreign Trade.

Nothing so perpetuates the debtor condition of the United States as its annual payment to foreign shipowners of some $200,000,000 each year. When to that amount is added the sum paid for insurance, banking and exchange to foreigners because they control the means of transporting our exports and imports, the cash or its equivalent in our products annually drawn from the United States largely exceeds $200,000,000. To so legislate as to foster an immense shipowning and shipbuilding industry in the United States—sufficient to enable our own people to carry our imports and exports in American ships—would be equivalent to securing the retention at home of a minimum sum of $200,000,000 each year that now goes out of the country to afford employment to aliens at our expense. To keep such a vast sum at home would rapidly transform the United States into a creditor nation.

During the last four years the apparent balance of trade in favor of the United States has closely approximated to two thousand millions of dollars. Were that an actual rather than an apparent favorable trade balance we would soon cease to be a debtor nation. But when we deduct about one-half of that trade balance, because of the payment made to foreign shipowners, bankers and insurance companies, and again deduct the large but unknown amounts consisting of interest due foreigners on investments in the United States, money spent abroad by Americans and the sums remitted by immigrants, we find our favorable trade balance dwindles down to very small proportions. As a consequence, we are but slowly emerging from our condition of foreign indebtedness.

Free silver advocates must see, however, the golden opportunity our present enormous exports in excess of imports gives us to once and for all free ourselves from foreign indebtedness. Did our own people but earn the $200,000,000 or more each year now paid to foreigners for charges incident to the carriage of our imports and exports, European gold would be forced into the United States at an enormous rate to meet the balances due us, or else Europeans would send back to us the American securities which they now hold in such enormous sums and which at present keep the country a debtor nation.

We have in the past forty years paid to foreigners easily four thousand millions of dollars for doing our foreign carrying, a sum that has gone out and stayed out of the country to its permanent impoverishment. Our national wealth to-day is all of four thousand millions of dollars less than it would have been had American ships carried the same proportion of our foreign commerce during the past forty years that they did during the preceding seventy years. More than that, to keep on paying foreigners at the rate we are now doing for the carriage of our imports and exports will, during the next quarter of a century alone, take out of the United States fully five thousand millions of dollars additional.

Not only will the country be drained of this colossal amount, but American labor in the mines, the mills, the factories, the shipyards and on board the ships will be denied the employment incident to the building of ships, from the mining of the ore and the felling of the forests to the completed ships.

The passage of the shipping bill, which will quickly put an end to our present dangerous and impoverishing dependence upon foreign shipping for our foreign carrying, should, for the reasons outlined, if not for the very many others unstated for lack of space, command the active support of not only every monometallist, but of every bimetallist in the United States.

Something Like Grover.

There is no serious danger that Bryan's military history will overload the ticket with militarism. It will be remembered that he resigned just before his regiment was ordered to the front.

May Be Toothless.

Croker's $4,000 bull pup will be an old dog before free silver carries in New York.

ROBBING THE BOERS.

Democrats Collected Money for Widows and Orphans.

Only Eighteen Dollars Left Out of $1,134.38 — Congressman Sulzer Said: "Tear Up the Vouchers" —Big Wine Bill.

A short time ago, just prior to the adjournment of congress, there was a grand reception given to the Boer envoys in the nation's capital at the Grand opera house, when the British lion's tail was twisted, not to the queen's taste. Democratic campaign material was securely bottled, to be opened and used in platform building, and that special vintage was opened at Kansas City amid the plaudits of the shouting, thirsty multitude of the unterrified. Thereby hangs a tale.

There was collected on that occasion by subscription, solicitation and collection the respectable sum of $1,134.38 for the widows and orphans of the Boers who had fallen in the war. This was a generous contribution and would have carried comfort to many a mourning home in South Africa, and the contributors no doubt thought they had performed a deed of noble charity.

A statement of account, however, has been called for. Figures are merciless even when dealing with trust funds. The treasurer of the Boer collections, Capt. O'Farrell, reports that there is about $18 on hand that is at the disposition of Dr. Leyds, who will forward the money to the widows and orphans of the patriotic heroes of the South African republics.

The sum of $18 out of $1,134.38 is all that is left. The treasurer, in defense of this strange showing, says: "Mr. Sulzer (a vocal Boer champion, and vocal contributor also) told me to tear up the vouchers and say no more about it." Very convenient bookkeeping for the champions of the oppressed, but a system not exactly popular with the American people, who have a strange habit of wanting the books to be opened. The truth has now come to light.

The entertainment of the Boer delegates was an expensive affair. They were not content, while in Washington, to outspan in the avenue and eat jerked beef. Vouchers in the hands of Capt. O'Farrell show among other things the following items, paid for with money contributed to alleviate the distress of the widows and orphans:

Room and board for the three delegates at the Arlington	$565 60
Wine bill	140 00
Hacks	127 90
Fireworks on night of arrival	34 00
Expenses of reception party to New York and return, (Not including fare of the envoys)	48 00
Band on night of envoys arrival	87 60
Decoration of Opera house	85 00
Flags	5 00
Advertising meeting	30 00
Badges for the reception	16 80
Dinners for delegates on their way to New York and sundry Pullman expenses	18 00

Congressman Wilson advanced the amount of this last item, but afterwards reimbursed himself from the funds contributed for the widows and orphans. He may be an orphan, but even the affirmation of Congressman Sulzer could not make Washington people believe he is a widow.

The meeting was not prompted by charity, love for the Boers or anything of that sort, but was a plan to discredit the administration, and the result is that those connected with the scheme are to-day the laughing stock of everyone.

Capt. O'Farrell, speaking of the $18 still on hand, says: "It will do my heart good to send it for the relief of the poor in South Africa."

The whole business is pathetic, ridiculous and dishonest. Under democratic management it has taken $1,116 to put $18 where it belongs. Even after this exposure the democrats pose as the friends of the oppressed. Comment is unnecessary.

What McKinley Wanted.

The president urged that the Dingley tariff duties should be so levied as "to relieve and encourage agriculture." That agriculture has been relieved and encouraged is shown by the increased prices for agricultural products, all of which have materially advanced in the home market, and by the large increase in exportation in the products of agriculture, which, in the fiscal year 1899, were $100,000,000 greater than in the fiscal year 1897, and in 1898 were $200,000,000 in excess of those of 1897.

A Strong Team.

In President McKinley, the people have a man of high character, unsullied reputation, unswerving patriotism, and a stronger candidate than he was in 1896, because his remarkable experience has strengthened and broadened him and better equipped him for executive duties. In Gov. Roosevelt, the people have a representative of the stalwart American of the day, and a man as closely identified with the policy of expansion as is the president himself. They make a strong team.

The Antis.

It is evident already in the campaign that the democratic party expects to depend on declamation rather than proofs, and expects the country to believe that it is going to the bow wows simply because they say so. The country is bigger, the republic is more secure and civic virtue is stronger today than ever before in the history of our nation. All the declamation that the democrats can pour into the campaign will not change these facts.

Supplying the World.

Upwards of $50,000,000 more of American agricultural products were exported in the fiscal year just ended than in 1899. Our exports of American manufactured goods have increased by more than $90,000,000 this year.

Bryan's election means a cabinet composed of such men as Sulzer, Towne, Altgeld, Coin Harvey, George Fred Williams and others of their ilk.

PEACE IN PHILIPPINES.

Native Paper Says Let War Cease at Once—Interests of the Country at Stake.

The civil commission presided over by Judge Taft will soon arrive at Manila, charged with establishing in the archipelago a provisional government, a preparatory step to the establishment of a permanent government, adapted to the conditions found in the Philppine Islands.

Judging from the impressions set forth in the press concerning the plans of this commission, the questions which will be submitted to their consideration will be carefully studied, and as the chief of the commission is to restore peace as soon as possible, it will undoubtedly hear the opinions of all those who pretend to direct the politics of the country.

The different elements which now find themselves in opposite camps, into which Philippine politics are now divided, should blot out their differences in order to labor with the commission as soon as it commences its difficult labors. The interests of the country demand this, the future of our children calls for it.

Filipinos should set forth with sincerity all their aspirations, and those will be adopted which are not opposed to the progress and liberty of the noble American in the Philippines, and we believe that peace will soon be realized on a basis of love and mutual esteem of peoples called to be brothers.

Peace with such a solid foundation, peace prompted by love, is the peace which must bring to the Philippines the happiness desired, because it will be a perpetual peace, maintained and supported by the noble and magnanimous North American nation, the model of free people and the redeemer of the oppressed.

Let the war cease at once as it is a sarcasm in these times of civilization and progress.

Cubans Are Grateful.

[From La Lucha, Havana, Cuba, June 30, 1900.]

Cubans can never be too grateful to Foraker for saving their island for them. Military officials are not competent to deal with questions which involve personal and public interests in such a peculiar manner as they would be in the matter of concessions. Again, Americans have no right on earth to grant concessions for work which will affect public and private interests of Cubans permanently. This island of Cuba belongs to Cubans, and the day is coming when Cubans will govern it. The Foraker bill, while having been subject to some criticism, has been of untold benefit to the island, and will stand as a monument to the sincerity of purpose on the part of the American government.

Gold and Silver.

The following table shows the per capita stocks of gold and silver in 13 principal countries in the world in 1873 and 1899:

	Per Capita. Gold.		Silver.	
Countries.	1873.	1899.	1873.	1899.
United States	$ 3 24	$12 56	$ 0 15	$ 8 48
Great Britain	5 03	11 50	2 99	2 78
France	12 47	21 05	13 85	10 92
Germany	5 91	12 86	7 47	3 98
Russia	1 81	5 69	23	63
Italy	75	2 09	86	1 38
Belgium	4 81	4 54	2 88	6 82
Netherlands	3 08	6 04	9 56	11 28
Austria-Hungary	68	4 82	1 11	3 21
Australasia	19 23	25 90	1 15	1 37
Denmark	2 28	7 35	4 16	2 35
Sweden	41	2 62	98	1 30
Norway	4 22	4 10	89	1 09

Only France, Germany and Australia now have more gold per capita than the United States. Only France and the Netherlands have more silver per capita than the United States.

McKinley Encouraged Mining.

President McKinley recommended that the Dingley tariff should be so levied as "to aid and develop mining." That mining has been greatly encouraged is amply shown by the figures relating to the two great mining industries—coal and iron. The coal production of 1899 exceeds 200,000,000 tons, against 179,000,000 in 1897 and 171,000,000 in 1896, and has placed the United States at the head of the world's producers of this article, our product in 1899 being greater than that of any other country. The pig iron production in 1899 was 13,620,703 tons, against 9,652,680 tons in 1897 and 8,623,127 tons in 1896. In pig iron, as in coal, the United States now holds the first place in the world's production.

The Tin Plate Industry.

The production of tin plate in the United States has been as follows:

Year.	Long Tons.	Year.	Long Tons.
1892	18,803	1896	160,362
1893	55,182	1897	256,598
1894	74,260	1898	326,915
1895	113,666	1899	399,767

The democratic platform forgot to point with pride to this young industry, which gives direct employment to fully 17,000 people, earning $10,000,000 a year in wages in the United States.

Farm Crop Values.

Note the difference in values of the following three farm crops in 1896 and 1899:

	1896. Crop Value.	1899. Crop Value.
Corn	$491,007,000	$668,864,000
Wheat	310,603,000	320,164,000
Corn	132,485,000	216,416,000
	$934,095,000	$1,215,444,000

Against the Law.

It is evident that the democratic platform builders forgot that there was such a body as the supreme court, whose business it is to interpret the constitution of the United States. Indeed four years ago they expressed their hearty disrespect for that honorable body.

Sheep Values in Oregon.

Prices paid for sheep in Oregon were as follows:

1894 Yearling ewes	$1 00
1895 Yearling ewes	1 00
1896 Yearling ewes	1 30
1897 Yearling ewes	1 75
1898 Yearling ewes	2 50
1899 Yearling ewes	2 25
1900 Yearling ewes	2 75

A FRIENDLY HAND.

Uncle Sam Will Mediate on Behalf of China.

Imperial Government's Request that American Statesmen Use Their Good Offices with European Powers Is Granted, with Certain Conditions.

Washington, July 24.—The president has listened to the appeal of the Chinese government as transmitted through Minister Wu, and has signified his willingness to mediate between the Chinese government and the powers, but only upon conditions which first must be met by the Chinese government.

It would not, of course, be possible to take even the initial steps toward mediation were either party to the negotiations to entertain open distrust of the accuracy of the statements of the other. There must be confidence between them. The United States' answer does not go to the length of the French answer to a similar appeal in laying down conditions which the Chinese government could not meet, even if so disposed, if it actually is struggling for its own existence. It does, however, look to the immediate relief of the foreign ministers in Pekin and to the protection of all foreigners, missionaries and traders n China, and to the restoration of order. With that much accomplished the state department feels that it can properly approach the powers with the Chinese propositions for a settlement for what has occurred.

Washington, July 25.—The state department is again in a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese emperor's appeal for mediation, and the correspondence makes it appear that the next move is for the Chinese government. It is expected to accept or reject our terms at once, and in either case the answer must convey the tidings of the state of affairs at Pekin and the welfare of the legationers. The belief is not concealed here that the chances for successful mediation are slight. Mediation cannot be forced upon a party to a cause; it must be acceptable to all the parties. If the United States is to mediate in China's interest she must first secure the assent of the powers who have suffered in life or property at Pekin.

The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious, in view of the feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will undertake the task, provided its conditions are met. If it succeeds in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the government of China, the United States government will not be drawn into further hostilities after we have taken care of our own affairs, but we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that this government will not allow its interests in China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain obdurate.

One fact regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are in communication with whatever remains of the imperial government at Pekin, and the text of Kwang Su's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is sanctioning the resistance to the international advance upon Pekin.

The state department does not expect a reply to the president's answer until six or eight days have elapsed.

The Chinese appeal is an adroit production. The president's answer is equally clever and more sincere. The president has succeeded in asking for conditions precedent to mediation quite as valuable as those laid down in Europe, yet he has so tempered his requirements as to make them unexceptionable to the Chinese government. At the same time there is nothing in the note to which the European chancellories can object, openly at least. The president expressly states that his mediation is subject to the approval of the powers; he will not attempt to force it upon Europe. And the Chinese government must produce the ministers in safety.

IT WAS A CANARD.

Report that Admiral Seymour Killed His Wounded Men Seems to Have Been a Fake.

San Francisco, July 24.—There is nothing in the extensive report of Admiral Seymour which was received here Monday by the American Maru to prove the sensational story that was circulated the earlier part of this month to the effect that Admiral Seymour, who commanded the Pekin relief expedition, killed his wounded to save them from the Chinese.

Commander Very, U. S. N., who returned from the Orient on the steamer, and others who were at Hong Kong when Admiral Seymour returned from Tien Tsin, did not hear the story and the admiral's report, which is an elaboration of the cablegram published on the 30th of June, makes not the slightest mention of the affair, but, on the contrary, goes into particulars of the bravery of the allies in guarding the wounded, who were placed in flat boats and towed down the river by details of soldiers and marines, while the main body of the troops fought the Chinese off with rifles and Maxims.

Booked for Six Speeches in New York

New York, July 24.—The announcement was made at democratic state headquarters last night that Mr. Bryan will visit New York state after October 1, making six speeches in as many different cities. He will talk in New York, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester and Utica. The details of the meetings in this city and Brooklyn will be made before he reaches the east, for which part of the country he will leave Lincoln October 1. It is said that an eastern branch of the national headquarters will be established in this city.

THEY TOOK WINGS.

Public Funds Handled by Neely Quickly Vanished.

An Official Report Concerning the Cuban Postal Frauds Is Published—It Holds E. G. Rathbone to be Almost Equally Guilty of Malfeasance in Office.

Washington, July 26.—The postmaster general has made public the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who investigated the Cuban postal frauds. Mr. Bristow finds that Neely's embezzlements aggregated at least $131,713 and says he was justified in recommending the removal of Director General Rathbone. Whether or not the latter was guilty with Neely in the embezzlements, he says there can be no doubt that in the matter of unauthorized per diem allowances, personal expenses and warrants cashed and unaccounted for, he unlawfully appropriated to his own use money of the Cuban revenues.

Mr. Bristow explains that the bureau of finances inaugurated by Mr. Rathbone, of which Neely was appointed chief, was started July 7, 1899. This bureau was charged with custody of all stamps and postal supplies. The division of postal accounts, changed July 1, 1899, to a division of the auditor's office, was in charge of W. H. Reeves, who was appointed by the secretary of war. The report says that no accounts of the unbonded postmaster were required, remittances being entered as cash sales, and the only information the auditor's office had of these transactions came from Neely. There was no check on his transactions. From the accounts examined the report says the minimum of Neely's embezzlements may be summarized as follows:

Shortage as shown by his own records, $30,600; excess of credit by destruction of surcharged stamps definitely ascertained, $101,113; total $131,713. This will be increased by the discovery of additional sales of surcharged stamps, but will not exceed $150,000 in the aggregate.

The report says that Rathbone appointed Neely, who had custody of the stamps; Reeves, the only man who could have a check on Neely's transactions, and D. Warfield, chief of the bureau of registration, a commission to destroy the surcharged stamps, of which Neely had received $522,000, and that Neely and Reeves entered into a conspiracy to report a larger quantity of stamps destroyed than were actually destroyed. But, the report says, Neely's fraudulent transactions were not confined to these embezzlements and while the amounts were small compared with the latter, "they show the same official depravity."

The connection between Neely and the Neely Printing Co., of Muncie, Ind., of which he was proprietor before he went to Cuba, is then explained. The alleged sale of the plant of this company to Cowan, Neely's business associate, the report says, was not a bona fide transaction, as it is not believed Cowan ever paid Neely any money for his pretended interest. Neely ordered from this company supplies for the department of posts in Cuba.

The books of the printing company show that it received for printing $7,937, while the bills paid and the money order records at Muncie show that $2,131 more than the amount indicated by the books was paid. Some of the bills were paid twice.

Rathbone, when asked why he approved these accounts, said he did not know until after Neely's arrest that any printing was done at Muncie. If this statement is true, says the report, he convicts himself of the most utter negligence of official duties. The department of posts purchased from the Keyless Lock Co., of Indianapolis, $14,974 worth of furniture. This company paid Neely $3,292, in two checks. For what purpose this money was paid him does not appear. The only reason is that it was paid as a "commission," "subsidy" or bribe for the privilege of supplying the furniture.

In July, 1899, the money available for salaries was delayed at Neely's suggestion. Rathbone authorized a warrant on the unexpended balance for the fiscal year ending June 30, for $7,251. This sum was to be reimbursed after the July fund became available, but when Neely obtained the warrant on the July fund, instead of depositing it he cashed it and made no accounting of the money.

When Neely was assigned to duty in Havana, January 7, 1899, his salary was $1,800. The report says he was at this time financially embarrassed. His account with the Union national bank, of Muncie, was frequently overdrawn. February 6, 1899, he sent a deposit of $329 to the Muncie bank and in February and March his additional deposits aggregated $1,530. Thus Neely, with a salary of $150 a month, was able within three months to deposit $1,859, conclusive proof that his embezzlement began in February, 1899.

Rathbone made numerous official trips. In April, 1899, he made a tour of inspection accompanied by his family, and his expense account covered the entire expense of his family. In May, 1899, he came to the United States and charged up as official expenses his expenses to Cincinnati and Hamilton, O., where he went on private business. The report says Rathbone "was aware that these charges were fraudulent."

Cowan's Statement.

Muncie, Ind., July 27.—Ross Cowan, president of the Neely Printing Co., has issued a card denouncing the statement of Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and declaring that the records show that there was a legitimate sale of the printing office from Neely to him and furthermore that printing bills for the Cuban government ordered through Neely were not paid twice. He states that owing to a clerical error Rathbone paid one bill of $163 twice, but that this was rectified when Rathbone discovered the mistake.

MAYBURY FOR GOVERNOR.

Michigan Democrats Select Detroit's Mayor as the Man to Head Their State Ticket.

Detroit, July 26.—Hon. William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit, was last evening tendered the democratic nomination for governor of Michigan with a unanimity which made useless the taking of any ballot. Not a dissenting voice was heard when the vote on the proposition to nominate Maybury was acted upon, and the withdrawal of the half dozen other gubernatorial candidates before any vote was taken was received by the delegates with cheers of approval.

The platform adopted "regrets the present condition of the political and administrative agencies, which, under republican control, have so debauched our governmental system as to disgrace the state and debase the function of a free government;" denounces the "maladministration which has produced the fruitage of an investigation by grand jury, and the numerous criminal trials of state officials pending in the courts" and demands searching inquiry into the methods of every department of the state government.

The resolutions deplore "the corrupting influence of wealth upon our social and political machinery as displayed in the recent campaign of three millionaires for the office of governor," and pledge the state democracy to secure:

First—Prompt repeal of every charter exempting corporations from the equal burden of taxation.

Second—A specific tax on the great mining interests of the state, levied in accordance with the value of their unearned stores of wealth.

Third—A tax upon existing franchises of a semi-public character commensurate with their earning power.

Fourth—Regulation of property taxes so as to prevent the shifting of the burden onto the shoulders of productive labor.

Fifth—Prohibition of the granting of further franchises by municipalities, except by direct vote of the people of the territory affected.

The last legislature is denounced as "the crowning infamy in the history of the republican party in Michigan" and promise is made to abolish the fee system of compensation for public officers wherever possible.

A HOLIDAY IN PORTO RICO.

The Islanders Celebrate in Honor of Spain's Patron Saint.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 26.—The streets of San Juan were yesterday a labyrinth of Spanish flags in honor of St. Jago, the patron saint of Spain. Banners and bunting, suspended from house to house, covered the thoroughfares and everywhere the balconies were richly dressed.

There was no attempt whatever to display the American colors. The celebration of the Fourth of July was totally eclipsed. Then the citizens were unable to raise a dollar for the purposes of demonstration. Yesterday there was no difficulty in carrying through a programme which must have cost $5,000. Possibly six native houses displayed the stars and stripes. On the other hand, 2,500 Spanish flags were flung to the breeze.

The day dawned with the ringing of church bells, the discharge of skyrockets and Roman candles, street parades and band serenades. Business was entirely suspended. An elaborate ball at the Casino last evening concluded the festivities.

The real feeling of the people was expressed by bands of hoodlums, who paraded the streets in the less respectable quarters of the city carrying Spanish flags and shouting "Viva Espanol." The fact that the day was the second anniversary of the landing of the United States troops under Gen. Miles seemed to be forgotten here, although at Ponce, Mayaguez and other points there were slight observances of the anniversary. It was apparent that the local celebration had been carefully arranged to eclipse that of the Fourth of July.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

They Call a National Convention, to be Held in Indianapolis—No Gold Democrat Ticket This Year.

Indianapolis, July 26.—By unanimous vote of the national committee of the gold standard democracy yesterday, the scheme of fusion with the anti-imperialistic movement originating with the recent mass meeting at the Plaza hotel in New York City was defeated, as was also the plan to place a gold democrat ticket in the field this year. W. B. Haldeman, proprietor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and a member of the national executive committee, sprung a sensation by declaring his intention of supporting Bryan and Stevenson.

The committee appointed at the conference held at the Plaza hotel gave out a call for a convention to be held in this city August 14. It is as follows:

"The national committee of the gold democrats have brought the usefulness of that organization to an end. It now becomes the duty of the independent committee to enable the independent voters to place in the field a platform and candidates which they can conscientiously support.

"We believe that the anti-imperialists who have done splendid work in recalling the republic to the ideas of its founders, will conclude that they can enforce their ideas more effectively by means of a third ticket than in any other way. In order to meet these needs, the call for a mass convention of a national party is issued."

Marks an Epoch in Cuban Affairs.

Havana, July 26.—The decree calling a constitutional convention and providing for the election of delegates will be promulgated to-day. The elections will be held on the third Saturday in September and the convention will meet in Havana on the first Monday in November. The convention, according to the decree, is called in conformity with the spirit of the joint resolution of congress, and a part of its duty will be to agree upon the relations that are to exist between the government of the United States and the government of Cuba.

YELLOW TERROR.

China Makes New Preparations for a Great Conflict.

Reports as to the Situation in Pekin are of a Most Gloomy Nature—Chinese Believed to be Playing a Deceptive Game in Order to Gain Time.

London, July 26.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that a Chinaman who was employed at the British legation as a writer and interpreter has escaped from Pekin to Niu Chwang. He declares that at the time he left Pekin most of the members of the legations were dead and the condition of the others was hopeless.

The correspondent goes on to say: "No other dates are given in the message from Niu Chwang. The leading Chinese newspaper here published yesterday a dispatch declaring that it was all over with the members of the legations. The president of a minor board at Pekin wrote to a relative in Shanghai, under date of July 9, saying: 'The foreign legations are still uncaptured, but, owing to the daily fighting, it is reported that only about 300 persons are left alive in the legations, and if there is any delay in the arrival of the relief force I fear that none will be left to receive it.'"

While these brief sidelights as to the fate of the Europeans leave little ground for hope, Shanghai sends a batch of reports indicative of preparations for hostilities on the part of the Chinese. It is alleged that the Yang-Tse viceroys have sent deputies to Shanghai to inquire as to the prospect of raising a foreign loan, ostensibly to pursue military operations against the Boxers, whose movement is extending southward with constantly growing strength.

Simultaneously there is a movement northward of southern Chinese troops to join the main army gathered to oppose the foreign advance on Pekin. The strength of this principal force is now estimated at 300,000 men.

It is believed that two or three weeks must elapse before the Chinese preparations are completed. It is reported that 3,000 Chinese troops and more guns are being sent to reinforce the garrison of the Kiang Yin forts, commanding the entrance to the Yang-Tse Kiang, 90 miles east of Nankin.

Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Wu Chang, on the Yang-Tse Kiang, telegraphs that he is apprehensive that he will not be able to restrain his troops for more than ten days.

These signs of unrest in the southern provinces are coincident with Li Hung Chang's presence in Shanghai. They are supposed to be the beginning of a general declaration against foreigners. In this connection the Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following important news:

"Viceroy Tak Su to-day published the following mandate: 'An important imperial decree was issued on the 25d day of the sixth moon. It says: We have lost Tien Tsin and great precautions are taken in Pekin. No peace can be obtained without going through a war. In the time of Chung an agreement was made that no murder can be inflicted upon ministers from abroad. It is a month since the minister of Germany was assassinated by Boxers, and strict orders have been given for the arrest of the murderers. We are trying our utmost to preserve the lives of the other ministers and they are still in Pekin. Viceroys are to urge on preparations for coast attack and defense, and they are to take the consequences of any territory being lost through delay.'

"Europeans here understand thoroughly the last part of the edict, which means that the viceroys are commissioned by the empress dowager to prepare for a Chinese war against the allied powers. Viceroy Tak Su is bitterly anti-foreign and he is increasing his army and armaments, military and marine."

Hong Kong, July 27.—The signs of menacing activity on the part of the secret society known as the "Triads" are causing alarm. The Boxers are believed to be an offshoot of the "Triads," whose ramifications are widespread throughout the southern provinces of China. The organization is distinctly anti-foreign and anti-Manchu; and numbers of Canton troops are enrolled in its ranks.

A report is current in Canton that the "Triads" are preparing for a night attack on the Shameen, and that the first sign will be the absconding of native servants.

Many "Triads" have been arrested in Hong Kong during the last few months. A Chinaman who was arrested on July 8 on a charge of carrying arms, was yesterday committed for trial on the charge of being a member of the "Triads." The evidence showed that he has held the rank of second in command in the organization in the two Kwangs, with headquarters at Sai Kung, a new territory, where he had been active in enrolling members. His arrest, therefore, is of the greatest importance.

London, July 27.—The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

"There are daily arrests of Boxers and smugglers caught loaded with arms and ammunition. Executions quickly follow, but the rowdy element remains undismayed. In the country districts the people are more threatening and bolder than in the city.

Chicagoans Boycott Chinese.

Chicago, July 23.—The Chinese population of Chicago is perturbed over reports from various parts of the city that because of Caucasian antipathy aroused by the troubles in the Celestial empire a boycott has been instituted against Chinese laundries and truck farms. Wu Sung Lee, a banker in Chinatown and probably the richest Mongolian in the city, says four laundries have been forced to suspend business during the past week and Chinese laundrymen generally report a falling off of 50 per cent. in their business.

MOB LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.

Militia Is Called Out to Protect Negroes from the Assaults of Murderous Hoodlums.

New Orleans, July 27.—In the rioting of Wednesday night and Thursday one negro was beaten to death, six were so badly wounded that their lives are despaired of, and about a score of people, white and black, male and female, were seriously wounded.

Disorderly acts following the disturbances of Wednesday night were committed throughout the city yesterday and resulted in the swearing in by the mayor of 500 special policemen and the ordering out of 1,500 of the state militia by Gov. Heard, who responded promptly to the appeal of Mayor Capdeville for assistance in suppressing lawlessness.

Throughout the day attacks were made by mobs of whites upon the black element and the negroes before nightfall had been completely chased from the streets. The disorders put a stop to business in the wholesale districts and on the river front and, as this meant a serious crippling of the trade of the port, hundreds of the most prominent men of the city responded to the appeal of the mayor for assistance in preserving order.

Col. Wood, who commanded the First Louisiana regiment in the Spanish war, was placed at the head of the special police.

The police have been practically helpless throughout the disturbance. The force consists of only 300 men.

In addition to the killing of Capt. Day and Patrolman Lamb, which was the primary cause of the mob outbreak, strong resentment on the part of the white working people against steamship agents and contractors for the employment of negro labor to the exclusion of whites on public works and on the levee fronts was manifested.

Hoodlums prowled the streets throughout the day and whenever they spied a negro, assaulted him. In some cases citizens and police beat off the attackers.

One of the most flagrant instances of cowardice was that of a man who pointed a pistol through a window and attempted to shoot a female negro prisoner in the parish prison.

Just after daylight the remnants of one of the mobs gathered at the Spanish Fort railway station, whence a large number of negro laborers daily leave for their work at Chalmette. They saw a crowd of darkies approaching and started to chase them. Louise Lapuyard got in their way and received a bullet in the leg. Later in the morning a negro emptied his pistol into a down town house and wounded a child.

At 11 o'clock a mob marched through Lafayette square, which is opposite the city hall. They discovered some negroes in the park and beat them until they escaped.

MR. GOMPERS FAILED.

His Effort to Settle Labor Troubles in Chicago Proves Unsuccessful.

Chicago, July 27.—The effort of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to settle the Chicago labor troubles has apparently failed. He was informed yesterday by a delegation of contractors that the only way a settlement could possibly be effected was by the unions withdrawing from the building trades council. Mr. Gompers was told that the contractors' associations are willing to make agreements with the individual unions, national and international, and also to make the American Federation of Labor a party to the agreements, but that no settlement can be made with the unions of Chicago as long as the building trades council stands.

Mr. Gompers replied to the contractors that, as he was a representative of the men and practically the representative of the building trades council, he could countenance no such settlement as this. He defended the existence of the building trades council on the ground that it was for the best interests of the laboring men, in spite of mistakes which might have been made. The conference then broke up.

THEY MAY CALL IT OFF.

A Prospect that the Bryan Notification Meeting Will Not be Held in the Hoosier Capital.

Indianapolis, July 27.—Inquiry yesterday of Chairman Martin, of the democratic state committee, as to whether Mr. Bryan will speak here the evening of his notification brought a surprising reply. The chairman exclaimed angrily:

"It doesn't look right now as if Mr. Bryan will be here. It doesn't look as if the notification would be held here at all."

"Do you mean that Mr. Bryan can not come?"

"I mean that unless railroads give us terms that are just, this notification meeting will be called off and not be held in Indiana. The railroads have held the democratic committees up for years and they are at the same old game. But, I promise that unless better terms are made than those offered the notification meeting here will be declared off."

Jester's Trial Nears Its Finish.

New London, Mo., July 27.—In the trial of Alexander Jester, charged with the murder in 1871 of Gilbert Gates, both sides rested their case and while Judge Eby prepares the instructions to the jury the lawyers are preparing for the supreme conflict—the closing arguments. They will begin to-day.

Six Hundred Christians Slaughtered.

London, July 27.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express wires as follows: "An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hen Sien Fu, where the Italian bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting torture. This took place on July 4. Six hundred converts were massacred after the women had been subjected to hideous brutalities. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed. The priest who escaped had a perilous journey to Hong Kong. He hid in a coffin on board a river boat for 17 days."

HUMAN GOPHERS.

They Tried to Tunnel Underneath a Penitentiary.

A Daring Attempt to Release a Notorious Real Estate Swindler from His Cell in Riverside Penitentiary, Allegheny, Pa.—Why It Failed.

Pittsburg, July 27.—One of the boldest and most systematic plans for the release of one or more prisoners from Riverside penitentiary was thwarted Thursday by accident. The first theory advanced when the matter was discovered seemed to point to the release of Alex Berkman, the anarchist who is serving a 22 years' sentence for the shooting of H. C. Frick during the Homestead strike in 1892, but the conclusion reached by Director Muth, of the Allegheny police department, is that the real object of the rescuers was to secure the freedom of the notorious real estate swindler, J. C. Boyd, who is serving a seven years' sentence in the penitentiary for his misdeeds.

This opinion is shared by the Pittsburg police officials, and many reasons are brought forward to confirm the theory. Among these are the facts that Boyd is wanted in nearly every state in the Union on charges of real estate swindles, has confederates all over the country and is accounted one of the wealthiest prisoners in Riverside. It is argued that Berkman's friends could not afford the expensive outfit which was used in this instance and their resources could not possibly equal those of Boyd's confederates.

The plan by which the rescuers hoped to reach the inside of the penitentiary wall was by a tunnel from the cellar of a house on Sterling street, nearly opposite one of the gates. Their work is remarkable, considering the obstacles to be overcome. Investigation showed that it was over 200 feet long, but because of its zigzag course had not reached the prison wall. One of the officers who crawled a distance of 201 feet in the dark passageway was compelled to return before reaching its end, by reason of the foul gases arising. From this it is inferred that the tunnel had tapped a sewer. Director Muth, however, believes that the dead body of one of the tunnelers will be discovered when the tunnel is opened from the surface, as is the intention. He thinks the man was overcome by the gases and his companions, for fear of complications, fled.

The elaborate arrangements that had been made for completing the tunnel and for providing for the safety of the diggers amazed the authorities. An electric bell, connected with the entrance of the tunnel in the cellar, was used in giving the workers and watchers an instant signal in case of alarm, and an air pump had been used to keep the tunnel free from gas. It is estimated that the electric plant and other appliances used cost the liberators at least $2,000.

On March 15 Thomas Brown, who represented himself as a Chicago patent solicitor, purchased from John C. Langenfitt, who is an engineer in the penitentiary, the house at 28 Sterling street for $4,000, paying $250 down and agreeing to pay the balance in installments. Soon afterward Brown, a woman whom he said was his wife, and his brother-in-law moved into the house and operations were probably begun at once.

The Misses Letitia and Jennie McCarthy, who lived just opposite, had their suspicions aroused because of the small quantity of furniture going into the supposed home of the new family and by the fact that the principal article taken in was a piano. During the occupancy of the house the shades were always down, but the piano was rarely silent. Mrs. Brown played and sang almost constantly. During the intervals when there was no music the Misses McCarthy heard a grinding, whirring noise, which gave them the impression that the Browns were always grinding coffee.

Their suspicions of crookedness were confirmed when they saw a load of galvanized pipe and a load of lumber taken into the house. They called the attention of the police to the place, but no charge could be made against the inmates. The Browns left the house on the night of July 5, leaving word for Mr. Langenfitt that they were going to New York, but would return on July 24 to pay the first installment on the house. Their failure to return led to an investigation by Mr. Langenfitt, with the result given above. The theory is that the Browns were frightened away, because all of the apparatus was found in the house with the exception of the digging tools, which Director Muth thinks are in the tunnel with the body of the digger.

Boers Fought Stubbornly.

London, July 27.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office that Gen. Hunter's command was heavily engaged July 24 and 25 in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers were strongly entrenched and fought stubbornly throughout the 24th, and compelled the British to retire from some of their positions with about 50 casualties. At last accounts Gen. Hunter had worked around into Brandwater basin, in the rear of the Boers, while Gen. Macdonald and Gen. Bruce Hamilton were blocking outlets on the front of the federals, who had evacuated their position at Witnek.

Mine Boys Strike.

Scranton, Pa., July 27.—The runners and drivers at the Delaware & Hudson mines here struck yesterday for increased wages. Four mines here and three at Olyphant are idle. The boys claim they will wait a reasonable length of time for the company to grant their demands, and if no favorable response comes they will call out the boys in all of the company's 28 collieries in the Lackawanna and Wyoming districts. There are 3,000 men employed in the Scranton and Olyphant mines and 17,000 in the 28 collieries.

AGAINST TUAN.

Boxers are Reported to Have Risen in Revolt.

A BATTLE NEAR PEKIN.

A Story that the Prince was Defeated and Killed.

SAFETY OF LEGATIONERS.

It Is Reaffirmed in an Imperial Proclamation Issued July 24, but All Attempts to Get Direct Replies from Pekin Utterly Fail.

London, July 28.—Lyman J. Gage's statement that there is still hope, but that it is constantly diminishing, is held here to define accurately the situation. The Chinese minister in London yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree, in the following terms, was issued on July 24: "It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives except Baron Von Ketteler are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is now direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Pekin and London and that the ministers are safe. However this may be, it is certain that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Pekin have utterly failed, and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusion that communication is not impeded by the Boxers.

Thus, despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears, the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fail to carry conviction, and the decision of the United States not to delay military measures is approved as the only possible course to pursue.

The Daily News says that negotiations with the Chinese authorities, if there be any authority in China, are useless. It turns out that as early as July 12 an appeal from the emperor of China to Queen Victoria for mediation, dated July 3, was handed to Marquis of Salisbury, and it is understood that the other powers were not communicated with until July 20.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, says:

"It is reported that a large section of the Boxers revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he made tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Pekin on Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of his generals having deserted him. The battle lasted several hours, and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Che Foo, wiring Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety.

Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung Chau, where the churches have been burned.

The Daily Express has the following from Che Foo, dated July 28: "Four more British missionaries have been murdered in the province of Shan Si. News from native Christian sources says that for eight days a general massacre of foreigners have been in progress in the provinces of Ho Nan and Shan Si. The governor of Shan Tung has wired the counsel here that he has prohibited the circulation of a proclamation threatening native Christians with death unless they renounce Christianity."

A cable dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai announces that a letter had been received from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister to China, under date of Pekin, July 6, saying the legations were under constant fire and that three were still standing, but that the foreigners were receiving no assistance from the authorities. Owing to the cowardice of the Chinese, Sir Claude wrote, it was hoped the legationers would be able to hold out for a fortnight, but if they were pressed their resistance could not last more than four days at the utmost.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that three versions of Sir Claude MacDonald's letter of July 6 are current there, and that it is believed all three originated from Chinese sources. He adds, however, that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien Tsin on Sunday.

Made a One-Fare Rate.

Chicago, July 28.—The Central Passenger association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois to the Bryan notification meeting in Indianapolis. Tickets will be sold on August 7, limited for return until August 11.

Collided with a Barge.

Detroit, July 28.—The Minnesota freighter Maruba, bound up, was struck amidships last night by the steam barge James Watt and badly damaged. The bow of the Watt was also badly smashed. The accident occurred eight miles below Detroit.

Destructive Hail Storm.

Grand Forks, N. D., July 28.—A hail storm crossed the valley near here last night, doing incalculable damage. Its path was five miles wide and covered 100 square miles. Grain nearly ready for harvest was pounded into the ground and ruined.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
For Auditor General,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.
Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquahanna.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.
Congress,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.
B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman.
A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary.

WHAT THE BOYS SAY

Congressionally—Facts Worthy Consideration.

Smethport Miner.

Mr. Emery accepted the Independent Republican nomination for Congress in the Bradford notification meeting with a great flourish of trumpets. What constitutes this Independent Republican organization? Who appointed the men making up the delegation from McKean county in the conference at Warren? The facts are that they were self-appointed and represented no organized body of electors. And so it was in every county of the district. The men who put Emery in nomination at that conference have been kickers in Republican ranks for years past, with very few exceptions. There was not a delegation there from any county but what had representatives who had bolted portions of the Republican ticket in recent years. In fact some of them seldom vote any portion of it. Mr. Emery will go on the ticket as the Democratic candidate, where he properly belongs.

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Kane Republican.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The Bradford Star whose owner, a brother of ex-Congressman C. W. Stone, was a candidate for the Congressional nomination against Sibley, now supports the whole ticket, including Sibley. This is a pretty generous return for the slaughter of Cogressman Stone two years ago." The Star is a Republican paper and that is why it will support the Republican ticket. Two years ago it supported Hon. C. W. Stone for Congress, in this district, so did the KANE REPUBLICAN, the Smethport Miner, the Mt. Jewett News, the Port Allegany Press, and all other papers in the county with Republican leanings. These papers, without exception, now support Mr. Sibley because he is the Republican nominee. They are not supporting Mr. Emery because he is the Democratic nominee. And why should they support him? Neither he nor any of what is known as the Emery gang have ever helped Mr. R. B. Stone in his political aspirations. And what did they do for Hon. C. W. Stone in his candidacy for Congress two years ago? As Mr. Emery was in the far west at that time perhaps his oldest son, Delavan, can answer that question. No truer Republican than C. W. Stone lives on God's green earth, but he wasn't good enough for the "Lincoln" Republicans of Bradford. They gave him the marble heart.

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AN UNCERTAIN POSITION.

Warren Mirror.

In Mr. Emery's speech of acceptance his reference to the monetary issue was very disappointing to many and especially so to some who were considering the matter of giving him their support. Judging from the equivocal meaning of his remarks upon this important question it appears that he has determined to assume a sort of luke-warm position in the matter so as not to offend his coterie of followers who are possessed of variegated political ideas. It is the general impression that as this is one of the most pertinent issues of the campaign that Mr. Emery should have dealt with it conclusively in his platform and not shifted the responsibility by stating that he will be governed, if elected, as the will of the majority at large demands. By this it may be inferred that in event of Mr. Bryan being elected Mr. Emery would vote with the members of Congress who are in favor of changing our present monetary system. Now that Mr. Emery has assumed the role of a political leader there is no good reason why he should not give expression to his personal convictions and not endeavor to court support by attempting to conform his ideas to suit those of almost every political belief, for in this he can never succeed to the satisfaction of any class. Were he to come out boldly and state his position he would at least command the respect if not the support of all parties. Mr. Emery's attempt to sit down on two stools at once is certain to result in a fall.

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EMERY AND HIS PLATFORM.

Franklin Citizen-Press.

On Thursday last Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., in a public speech at Bradford, accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district, but he particularly repudiated the Democratic platform and presented one of his own in the form of a funny attempt to "straddle" both the Republican and Democratic platforms, with an endorsement of the "Middle-of-the-Road" Populist party in favor of governmental ownership of railroads. Mr. Emery also accepted the nomination tendered him by a few alleged independent Republicans who met in Warren, some weeks since, as self constituted delegates, and named him as their candidate for Congress. But it is now stated that since the enunciation of his personal platform in which the fundamental principles of the Republican platform were practically eliminated, this element, entirely disgusted with the evident insincerity and trimming policy of Mr. Emery, will not give him their votes and influence. It would be strange, indeed, if any voter, claiming to be a Republican, would cast his vote for Mr. Emery standing upon a platform of his own construction which practically places him in opposition to the administration of President McKinley on some of the great issues now before the country.

The "half-and-half" plan of Mr. Emery to catch the Democratic party vote is grotesque and amusing. In defining his views on the question of expansion he practically declares that "the Constitution follows the Flag," but immediately, attempts to qualify his position in such a way as to soften the dose so that it may not nauseate Republicans whose votes he hopes to obtain. On the financial issue he attempts to dodge but in substance declares that he is at present opposed to any change in the "present currency" unless Bryan should be elected and in that case he would favor the 16 to 1 proposition of the Democrats. If Bryan is not elected his views on the currency question are, so to speak, in the air. On this proposition Mr. Emery's disposition to "fool the people" is so very apparent that it will fail to deceive any intelligent voter.

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Warren Mail.

As was expected and intended by the managers, Mr. Emery accepts the chance to run against Mr. Sibley for Congress on the Democratic and Mugwump ticket. After a good deal of effort a meeting was held in Bradford last Thursday evening. Largely attended by ladies and personal friends of Mr. Emery living in Bradford and vicinity, but the attendance of voters from Warren, Cameron and Venango counties was very small and disappointing. There was a good deal of red fire and hurrah boys, but a lack of real, effective good accomplished in behalf of Mr. Emery. His speech was rambling and pointless, with a good deal of big I and little u—the personal pronoun being conspicuous from start to finish. He does not want to go to Congress, yet he accepts the chance offered him like a drowning man grasping at a straw. He says he is a Lincoln Republican, yet he enters a contest against the regular nominee of his party. A beautiful specimen of a Lincoln Republican! A regular burlesque on the term. His platform is cunningly put together, and is intended to catch "suckers" from all parties. He straddles every issue; carries water on both shoulders, and ponders to every political taste. In his whole speech he does not advance a single argument against the election of Mr. Sibley. Not the least excuse or apology does he—a Lincoln Republican—offer for assuming the role of a party wrecker. His plan is to catch Republican votes with the understanding that the Democrats will vote for any man in their mad desire for revenge upon Mr. Sibley, and will flock to the support of Mr. Emery—a Lincoln Republican! We think that somebody will be badly fooled and sucked-in by this farce. All Democrats are not fools or idiots, and they know they have a friend and a faithful, popular representative in Mr. Sibley, who has proven himself to be too good a representative to be turned down by the people of this district at the mere behest of a few disgruntled politicians who are after his scalp for their own personal benefit.

Do You Want a Change?

In the above five words is the issue of the political campaign this year, in county, district, state and nation. The Omaha Bee says this is a simple question that every citizen will ask himself before he casts his ballot and the verdict will depend upon the conclusion reached by a majority of the 15,000,000 voters who will record themselves on one side or the other next November.

It cannot be gainsaid that the American people are as prosperous and well to do this year as they ever have been. Do the American people want a change?

Does the great army of wage-workers, who are better fed, better clothed and better housed now than they have ever been, want a change?

Do the American farmers, whose products are in steady demand at good prices at home and abroad, want a change?

Do the merchants and tradesmen of this country, who are doing a larger business in the aggregate then ever before, want a change?

Do the manufacturers and employers of labor in mill and factory, whose products are marketable now at fair profit, want a change?

Do the professional men, whose services command higher remuneration than ever before, want a change?

What would any of these classes gain by a change.

This is the poser which neither Mr. Bryan nor any of his champions will be able to answer satisfactorily. They will talk about the Declaration of Independence, about the crime of 1873, about the beauties of free silver coinage, about the disasterous gold standard, about the menace of imperialism and militiarism and about the repacity of the trusts. But all these subjects are overshadowed by the question that dominates all men who are constantly striving to better their condition, but do not wilfully and deliberately expose themselves and their families to a relapse to the distressing hard times experienced before the advent of McKinley and the ascendancy of Republican politics that have restored confidence, raised the national credit and set the wheels of industrial and commercial activity into motion.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DR. CHAS. F. SPANGLER,
Kane, Penn'a.
DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.
CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT.
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Dispensary cases treated at Kane Summit Hospital every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

ALL SORTS.

After a man is defeated for office he hunts up a reporter and says he is thankful he is out of politics.—Atchison Globe.

You will never find any other pills so prompt and so pleasant as DeWitt's Little early Risers. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

Any man who has ever patronized a church fair fully realizes the folly of investing in lottery tickets.—Chicago News.

Mothers endorse it, children like it, old folks use it. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. It will quickly cure all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

Mrs. Krimsen—"The fact of John's having blue eyes and red hair makes it so hard for us to decide."

Mrs. Azures—"So hard to decide what?"

Mrs. Krimsen—"Whether to send him to Yale or Harvard."—Brooklyn Life.

It will surprise you to experience the benefits obtained by using the dainty and famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

No one can drive you to the dogs if you aren't facing that way.—Chicago Democrat.

The quicker you stop a cough or cold the less danger there will be of fatal lung trouble. One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. You will like it. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

The rich man who has nothing to do and the poor man who can get nothing to do are both to be pittied.—ChicagoNews.

In India, the land of famine, thousands die because they cannot obtain food. In America, the land of plenty many suffer and die because they cannot digest the food they eat. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures all stomach troubles. 18ly

The street corner discussions will determine which issue is paramount.—Indianapolis News.

Millions will be spent in politics this year. We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspeptics used to starve themselves. Now Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures stomach troubles. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

"John, if Bryan is elected how will this 16 to 1 affect us?"

"Exactly this way, Caroline—when you ask me for money and expect $16 you will get $1."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lots of people are all right who don't get any credit.—Atchison Globe.

The wolf in the fable put on sheep's clothing because if he traveled on his own reputation he couldn't accomplish his purpose. Counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve couldn't sell their worthless salves on their merits, so they put them in boxes and wrappers like DeWitt's. Look out for them. Take only DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures piles and all skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

"Well, old man, I am going down to the seashore to visit my fiancee."

"Who is she?"

"How do I know?"—Life.

Chinese are dangerous enemies, for they are treacherous. That's why all counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are dangerous. They look like DeWitt's, but instead of the all-healing witch hazel they all contain ingredients liable to irritate the skin and cause blood poisoning. For piles, injuries and skin diseases use the original and genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

What the average man would like is a holiday the day after a holiday.—Chicago News.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Green Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by L. Taggart. Aug

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by L. Taggart. Aug

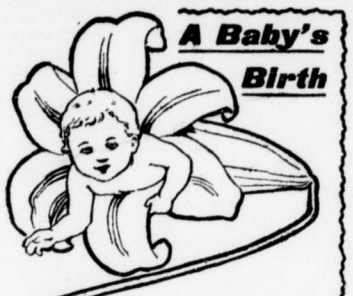
A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. I saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, MRS. GEO. F. BURDICK, Liberty, R. I. For sale by L. Taggart. Aug

"There are some girls I'd give the world to kiss and some I don't want to kiss at all."

She—"What kind do you kiss?"

He—"Any kind I get a chance to."—Detroit Free Press.



is very much like the blossoming of a flower. Its beauty and perfection depends entirely upon the care bestowed upon its parent. Expectant mothers should have the tenderest care. They should be spared all worry and anxiety. They should eat plenty of good nourishing food and take gentle exercises. This will go a long way toward preserving their health and their beauty as well as that of the little one to come. But to be absolutely sure of a short and painless labor they should use

Mother's Friend

regularly during the months of gestation. This is a simple liniment, which is to be applied externally. It gives strength and vigor to the muscles and prevents all of the discomforts of pregnancy, which women used to think were absolutely necessary. When Mother's Friend is used there is no danger whatever.

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store, $1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
Write for our free book, "Before Baby is Born."

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

YOUNG MEN.

Do you want style and ginger in your clothes, here's the place to find it. We have no

Special Hobbies

that young men should look like their fathers or like their little brothers but they must be just the thing—like a procession. Some one must lead and our efforts are to be

The Leaders

in every point in our business. Style, fit and workmanship.

Your Patronage Solicited.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.
J. L FOBERT, Manager,
Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

GROCERIES.

J. A. KINSLER,

Carries nothing but the best that can be obtained in the line of

Groceries and Provisions,

Flour, Salt and Smoked Meats, Canned Goods, etc.

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any place in Town.

Call and see me and get prices.

J. A. KINSLER,
Near P. & E. Depot.

Closing Out Sale of Summer Goods.

AT THE

H. C. OLMSTED STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WAISTS AND CAPES.

Shirt Waists, Crash and Duck Skirts, Spring and Fall Capes, etc., etc.
Waists that were 75c now 50c.
Waists that were $1.00, now 75c.
Waists that were $1.35, now $1.00.
Crash Skirts that were 50c now 40c.
Crash Skirts that were $1.00, now 75c.
Crash Skirts that were $1.15 and $1.25 now 90c.

BEAUTIFUL SILK CAPES.

Capes that were $3.00, now $2.25.
Capes that were $3.50, now $2.75.
Capes that were $5.50, now $4.00.
Capes that were $7.00, now $5.00
A large line of Percales, Ginghams, Silk Waist Patterns, etc., to close out quick.

Yours truly,

C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Assignee.

J. A. Fisher,
PRACTICAL
Horse Shoer,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

Dr. Fenner's KIDNEY and Backache Cure.
For all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Lame Back, Heart Disease, Skin Disease, Rheumatism, Bed Wetting, etc.
Unfailing in Female Weakness.
By dealers. 50c. size by mail 60c Fredonia, NY.
R. C. Dodson, Agent,
35-91y. Emporium, Pa.

UP TO DATE
BOOK COMMERCIAL AND JOB PRINTING
AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

The Dear Children!

WHO HAVE BEEN SHUT UP ALL WINTER WILL NOW HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THE FRESH SPRING AIR.

We have just received the finest line of Carriages from the best house in the land—all new and at prices within your reach. Come and take a peep at these goods.

NEW CARPETS AND NEW FURNITURE.

While our delivery wagon has been kept busy filling orders for our customers the railroads keep shipping in the newest styles in Carpets and Furniture. Don't wait until you have cleaned house before you come for that new carpet or furniture—come now and we will be ready for you. Our Carpets are going at our bargain prices. Our prices on furniture are always right.

GEO. J. LaBAR

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., June 25, 1900.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 30
Graham, "	65
Rye "	65
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

Don't be deceived by the flattery of faikers. Go to Dodson's and get your remedies, for he is here to stay, whereas the traveling physic vendor, even to-morrow, will be miles away, never perhaps, to return.

Patronize home institutions and if you have a "kick coming" you know where to go to have it.

Careful attention given prescriptions and family recipes.

R. C. DODSON.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post a card, or letter, personally.

Mrs. Jas. Hobson was a welcome visitor at the PRESS sanctum on Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Mundy, we are sorry to learn, has been quite sick the past week.

Hackett's log drive has arrived in Howard's pond. He has double as much as last year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stahley and two sons, of Pittsburg, are guests of John Schlecht and family.

W. L Sykes and family, of Galeton, spent Sunday in Emporium, guests of Geo. A. Walker and family.

Mrs. Kate Murphy, of Pittsburg, is visiting her son, Michael Murphy, proprietor of Commercial Hotel.

Frank Gillroy and family drove down from Keating Summit on Tuesday to visit friends in Emporium.

Jas. P. Melick, of Williamsport Gazett and Bulletin, was calling on that journal's patrons in town yesterday.

Guy Bonham arrived in town on Saturday from Franklin, Pa., and passed a few days with his wife and children.

Mrs. J. D. Hewitt, of Galesburg, Ill., is guest of Mr. C. C. Fay and wife at this place. This is Mrs. Hewitt's first visit with her brother in 33 years.

J. F. Parsons a prominent and leading business man of Emporium, was in town Monday, the guest of his old friend Chas C. Ward.—Port Allegany Press

J. Ross Kime and M. S. Kime and son, of Ridgway, drove down to Emporium last Saturday. They are passing a few days at Sizerville, drinking the mineral water.

T. H. Norris came down from Portland Mills last Saturday and visited with wife and son Fay, as well as othe friends until Monday. Mrs. Norris returned with him.

Miss Myrtle Shaffer, of Sinnamahoning, is spending a few day with her little sister Shirley, and step-mamma, Mrs. Emma Shaffer, of Church street.—Lock Haven Democrat.

Walter Warner and wife, who recently returned to Austin, are visiting relatives in Emporium. Mr. Warner met with a serious accident while in the west that came near causing the the loss of his right hand.

Miss Myrtle Shaffer has returned from Bradford, being called there on account of the serious illness of her sister, who is in the hospital at that place.

R. T. Mason, of Emporium, Pa., was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Beckman, over Sunday.....Mrs. R. A. Ried left Monday for Sterling Run, Pa., where she will visit her mother Mrs. Henry Mason, for two weeks.—Renovo Record.

Supt. A. Brady is in Philadelphia today.

Geo. A. Walker, Jr., visited Galeton last week.

Miss Addie Garrity visited her sister this week at St. Marys.

Mrs. Frank Mundy has been slightly indisposed the past week.

Cashier T. B. Lloyd found time to chat with ye editor yesterday.

Miss Cora Taylor, who resides in Milton, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Helen Metzger leaves this week to visit her sister at Schnectady, N. Y.

T. S. Patchell, of Driftwood, transacted business in Emporium yesterday.

Mrs. Herbert Day left last Monday to visit her parents at Friendship, N. Y.

B. W. Green, Esq., left this morning to spend a couple of days on his Tioga county farm.

Mr. W. W. Matson, of Ridgway, visited in town this week, guest of Mr. B. W. Green and family.

Mrs. S. C. Hyde and Mrs. T. F. Moore visited Smethport last week, being called there by sickness.

Hon. J. W. Cochran, of Ashland, Wis., has contributed $25 towards the purchase of a town clock for Emporium.

Mr. and Mr. L. Quick, and daughter Mamie, of Tiskilana, Ill., are guests of Mrs. J. S. Wiley and family. Mrs. Q. is eldest sister of the late Judge Wiley.

Mrs. R. J. Rogers and daughter, Miss Cecil, of Binghamton, N. Y., are guests of M. T. Hogan and family. Mrs. R. is Mr. Hogan's sister.

Rev. A. H. Gager had business at the PRESS office this week. We are glad to note that he has almost recovered from a fall he sutained recently.

Miss Kathryne McDonough has returned to Buffalo, after an extended visit with her parents and other relatives at this place.

Rev. Robertson returned last Sunday from Sullivan county, N. Y., where he passed a few days with his family, who are spending the summer months there.

Dr. W. J. Rouse of Chicago, Ill., stopped over in Emporium Friday, between trains, en route for Pittsburg, Pa., being guest of Mrs. Lulu H. Fulton, his cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, of Des Moines, Iowa, who have been the guests of Mrs. J. S. Wiley and family have departed for Smethport. Mr. Mason is a brother of U. S. Senator Wm. E. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Felt, two children and maid, of Philadelphia, are visiting their Emporium relatives and friends, guests at Warner House. They are on their return from Ashland, Wis., where Mrs. Felt visited her father, Judge Cochran, for several months.

Deputy Sheriff Harry Hemphill, of Emporium, was a caller at the Republican office Tuesday.....The Emporium Lumber Company's hardwood mill at Galeton has been running day and night since it started up and is doing an excellent business.—Austin Republican.

Ed. Blinzler took a special for St. Marys Wednesday evening to visit Edward, Jr., who has been at that place a couple of weeks helping to do the dairy work on grandpa's farm. Ed. was a little afraid that the boy would be trying some fancy riding on the record breaker belonging to grandpa.

It has been learned from a reliable source that Hon. W. H. Andrews has struck a new and very rich vein of ore in his gold mine in Mexico which gives promise of making it the most valuable of the many rich mines in this section of country. Mr. Andrews has entered into the mining business with a determination to succeed and he has all the latest machinery procurable upon his property. In addition to mining he also has large horse and cattle ranches. The news of the ex-senator's lucky strike will be received with pleasure by his many friends in this city.—Titusville World. Ex-Senator Andrews' mine is located near the property of the Sinnamahoning Gold and Copper Mining Company, in which many of our citizens are interested and have flattering prospects.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

Reduced Rates to Kane via Pennsylvania R. R.

For the meeting of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's Association, at Kane, August 15-17, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Kane from all stations on its line within one hundred and fifty miles of Kane at rate of one fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents). Tickets to be sold and good going August 14, 15 and 16, and to return until August 18. 1709-23-2t

Reduced Rates to Detroit via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Biennial Conclave, Knights of Pythias, at Detroit, August 27 to September 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Detroit, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26, and 27, good to return between August 28 and September 5, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Detroit not later than September 1, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 14, inclusive. 1710-23-3t

Notes and News.

Howard & Co.'s mill resumed operations Monday noon.

J. H. Day has something special to bring to your notice this week, and he does it in a neat manner. Consult his ad. in another column.

The Emporium Furniture Company believes in keeping the people posted on their movements and accordingly had their old ad. torn down and a new one put in its place.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist Church will give an Ice Cream social on the lawn of Mr. C. J. Goodnough this (Thursday) evening. The public patronage is solicited.

L. Taggart has placed a cooling fan in his drug store, a great comfort these hot days. You can be sure to find a good cool place to drink soda water and talk politics by calling on Mr. Taggart.

Every Republican paper in the district that suppported Hon. C. W. Stone for Congress are earnestly supporting Hon. J. C. Sibley. A great majority of the men who oppose Mr. Sibley were just as eagerly in opposition to Gov. Stone. Consistent.

Our farmers who are paying $1.75 a day and board for harvest hands will be pleased to hear that farmers in the central part of the county are putting up $2.00 a day for their help and are mighty glad to secure it at that price. —Conneautville Courier.

The Band of which Mrs. L. K. Huntington is Captain will hold an Ice Cream sale on the lawn of Mr. Geo. Metzger, Sr's., home East Allegheny avenue on Friday evening, Aug. the 10th, for the benefit of the First M. E. Church. All invited and a pleasant time assured.

When the Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., has gotten through having fun with your Uncle Joe Sibley he will be willing to admit that Uncle Joe is no joke. He will also be anxious for the information involved in a correct answer to the inquiry of the colored gentleman, "Who frew dat brick?"—Punxy Spirit.

The safe of the Coudersport Store Co., at West Coudersport, was blown open last night and $164 taken. Of this amount were two checks, one by Penn Tanning Co. to Con Kellher for $12.46 and one pension check to Philander Shacket, for $24.—Coudersport Journal. The above store is owned by our townsman William Lawler.

Our citizens have every reason to be proud of the City Bakery, so successfully conducted by C. G. Schmidt. This establishment enjoying as it does a large trade not only at home but in adjoining towns, is very gratifying to Mr. S's many friends. They have a large ice cream trade in addition to the bakery department.

If Mr. Sibley, by becoming a Republican, is no longer entitled to Democratic votes, what claim has Mr. Emery, who has accepted the Democratic nomination against him and announces that he is opposed to expansion and protection, to the support of Republicans? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.—Titusville Herald.

The shop picnicers came home Saturday night, somewhat disgusted with "Laurel Run Grove" grounds, near St. Marys. The general opinion is that a more undesirable place could not have been selected for such an outing.—Renovo Record. We thought so, neighbor. Emporium is the ideal spot, where we have beautiful grounds and near home.

The Potter Journal, one of the most reliable Republican journals in the State, has entered upon its 52d volume. No county journal in the State enjoys a better reputation than this excellent paper, and we congratulate our neighbor, as well as the citizens of Potter. It is, indeed, a welcome visitor to our desk, as no doubt it is to thousands of Potter county homes.

The Adjutant General has issued his annual report containing a statement of the organized militia force of the United States, together with the number of men available for military duty, but unorganized. The grand total of organized militiamen in the several States and Territories at the last report was 106,339. Those unorganized but available for military duty aggredated 10,-343,152.

Hon. L. Emery, Jr., did more in 1890 than any other half dozen men in Pennsylvania to elect Hon. Robert E. Pattison governor of this State.—Smethport Democrat. Yes, the people of this 27th district are well aware of that fact and will pay the honest Lew back in his own coin Nov. 6th. They have not forgotten that incident and many others. We believe some McKean gentlemen have a rod in soak for him.

There are very few establishments that get "all there is in the business," without a special effort. For most of them there is still something to be gained by communications addressed to the people. Usually the business notices is intended to reach a particular number of readers, and the advertiser who keeps that fact in mind in shaping his newspaper announcement is more likely to achieve his purpose than the one who aims merely at "general results."—Philadelphia Record.

Letter From Alaska.

ST. MICHAELS, Alaska.

DEAR MOTHER AND FATHER:—

I am well and hope you are the same. This is the far north sure enough. I am on the U. S. A. transport steamer which I described to you in my last letter. We arrived here on July 4th, but on account of the prevailing epidemic at St. Michaels no one is permitted to go ashore. Among the many things of exciting nature occuring on our voyage was the sudden and unexpected death of our Captain who died in bed, and his wife who is on board making the trip with him did not know of his death until she called him to get up for breakfast.

We left Seattle on June 16th and were six days out of sight of land, but the seventh day we reached Chic-Nic Bay, Alaska. There is an Indian village at that point where is located a plant for canning Alaska salmon. We went in to Chic-Nic to examine some coal mines with the prospect of establishing a Navel coaling station there, and were four days investigating.

The weather here in the summer is elegant, and one evening another young man and myself went out in a row boat, rowing over to the Indian village, where I bought two deer skins for 75 cents, which I will bring home with me.

The reports about the small pox and typhoid fever epidemic at Cape Nome are not exaggerated in the least, as those maladies are raging there. We are lying out in the sea seven miles from St. Michaels, but can see the pest island and hospital ship; also four passenger steamers tied up with their human freight, quarantined of course. With the aid of glasses we can see the tents on the island.

The gold prospectors are in a discouraging condition, only about one out of a hundred is mining any gold. Laborers are scarce here and $5 a day is the wage scale. All tried to get to Nome which is 114 miles from here.

We are unloading cargo which will keep us here about three weeks after which we go to Nome. We do not carry passengers. At Nome the freight will be transferred several miles out which renders us safe from the prevailing diseases. We will be at Nome three weeks, returning to Seattle about the first of September. Be sure to have a letter there for me. We have to take good care of ourselves on board, therefore there is no occasion for alarm as to my health, and no money would induce me to get off at this camp. It is not as represented by big odds.

From your son,
WILLIAM MUNDY.

A Few Observations.

To one who is fond of studying human nature, there is no business that offers so rich a field as that of the country newspaper, in every type of human nature that has thus far been discovered. The subscription book can properly be called the index of the town's people—a reflector, so to speak. It has them all there—the good, the bad and the indifferent. You may think you are onto them all, but you are not, if at some time in the village's history you have not studied the subscription book of the newspaper office. Upon this book is the man who insists on paying for the paper in advance. He knows the exact day it expires, and on that date he makes his annual visit to the office.

⁂

But they are not all this kind; here comes part of the shadows of the business. Here is a class of fellows who, when presented with a bill of account swell up like a copperhead and get very mad, for you have wounded their dignity. They pay up and stop the paper at once.

⁂

Another kind is a fellow who, every time he meets you, duns himself. He is coming to the office right away and pay it, and apologizes for not having done so long ago. Again and again we see him and again and again, as earnest and suave as Colonel Sellers ever dared to be, he tells you he is coming to the office right away—perhaps that day.

⁂

We pass on, and here comes the fellow who never sees us. He suddenly becomes attracted to something across the street, and if he doesn't cut across between the crossings, his eyes are riveted in another direction until you pass by. Then he moves on.

⁂

But the meanest of them all is the man who claims he doesn't get the paper half the time, when it is sent to his address every week. One man who owes four years' subscription, and gets the paper every week, when asked to pay, not long since, got very mad, cut up a good deal, and then claimed he hadn't received a single copy during that time.

⁂

And there are other kinds, too, that cast their shadows amidst the little bursts of sunshine that occasionally creep into the office.—Hughesville Mail.

If you want a Tenant.
If you want a Boarder,
If you want to Sell Anything,
If you want to Borrow money,
Advertise in the PRESS

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ELIAS PETERS, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elias Peters, late of Shippen township, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to William L. Thomas, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

WILLIAM L. THOMAS,
Administrator.

GREEN & SHAFFER,
Solicitors.

Emporium, Pa., June 25th, 1900.—n18-6t.

Financial Statement of the Shippen Township School District, for the Year Ending June 4, 1900.

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness,	$3,500 00	
Balance due I. H. Leggett,	21 51	
		$3,521 51

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer,	$2,134 95	
Due from P. S. Culver, Coll.	1,109 09	
Due from L. Lockwood, Coll.	858 62	
Due from Taxes on unseated lands	582 53	
Taxes of 1900.	3,757 50	
Value of real estate,	6,300 00	
Value of personal property	1,000 00	
		$15,742 69
Assets in excess of liabilities		12,221 18
Valuation for 1900, (seated),	$88,140 00	
Valuation for 1900 (unseated),	146,704 00	
		$234,844 00

Bonds are due June 1st, 1909, payable at option of District at any time after June 1st, 1901. Draw 5 per cent. interest.

We the undegsigned Auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify the above statement to be true. Witness our hands this 30th day of June, 1900.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
Auditors of Shippen Township.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,

BUSINESS CHANGE.

J. H. DAY.

Owing to circumstance over which I have no control, have concluded to drop—for the present at least—the handling of fresh meat, believing that the trade can have better service in that line, with one less market, and that I can render a much more satisfactory service to those who appreciate a complete line of first-class groceries from a clean store, with prompt and reliable service.

I desire to thank the trade for the liberal support given this house during the years it has been engaged in the handling of fresh meats, and assure you, that it will be my earnest endeavor to so improve the service in the lines which I will continue to carry, as that you will have no cause to complain.

The welfare of its patrons is always the first consideration. Can't make dollars without making friends.

Will continue to handle a line of high grade salt and smoked meats. Cut Ham, cooked and in the raw smoked state. Dried Beef, Bologna, Summer Sausage, etc., etc.

Soliciting a continuance of your patronage, and promising to give you the most satisfactory service,

I am yours to serve,

Telephone 6, Fourth St. **J. H. DAY.**

TOWN RELIEVED

OF HIGH PRICES IN FURNITURE.

The People are joyous and are buying more Furniture now than ever before.

We advertise THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

We claim to be LEADERS in our line and will defend the title by all honorable means. It is conceded we have the LARGEST STOCK ever seen in this county. The Quality and Variety are very pleasing to the eye. But the LITTLE PRICES (marked in plain figures) is what surprises you and appeals to your purse.

We endeavor to serve all alike. And have a graded stock to suit rich or poor.

If you want a Sideboard or Couch, we have them. They are beauties and are going like hot cakes.

Real beauty show in Go-carts and Baby carriages, choice selections from three factories, with all the latest improvements.

See our Gold Medal Refrigerators. Sample in window, showing positive circulation of PURE DRY AIR. Cheap, $6.00 and upwards.

WE GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU. GIVE US A CALL.

Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!

FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, - - - - - - - **$36.**

Remember the place, next door to the

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,

BERNARD EGAN, Manager,

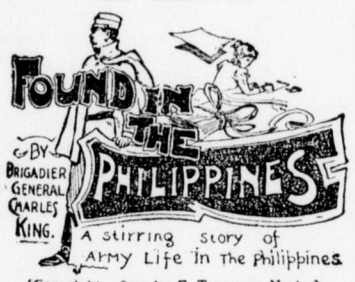
EMPORIUM, - - - PA.

'TIS WELL.

Happy beyond we cannot see;
Better by far that we should smile at first;
Happy we do not know or fear the worst;
A little while from apprehension free,
We dream of cooling waters as we thirst;
'Tis well we cannot see!

Father, 'tis well we cannot see
That all our human artifice is vain;
All things must vanish that we seek to gain;
Our substances are shadows and they flee;
The paths of pleasure, leading on to pain,
Meet at Gethsemane!

I thank Thee, Lord, I did not see
Far down my life's cold, rocky road;
I could not know the grievous, heavy load
Was love that turns to sorrow, and must be
At once a beckoning phantom and a goad
Towards Gethsemane!
—Annie Robertson-Noxon, in Home Journal.



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CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

Hoofs, wheels and flashing lights were again at the entrance gate, even as Mrs. Frank, sparkling with animation, distributing her gay good humor over the silent semicircle, suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, if I'd only known you were here, I could have provided the one thing to make our reunion complete! If I were not going on at daybreak I should do it yet." Then hoofs and wheels and lights had come to a stop at the front of the house, and in measured, martial tread a man's footsteps were heard upon the lanai. Then, all of a sudden, with a cry of joy, Witchie burst in again: "Should do it?—I shall do it! Said I not I was the fairy queen? Behold me summon my subjects from the ends of the obedient earth!" And, waving her parasol as she would a wand, gayly pirouetting as she had that night in the tent at old Camp Merritt, she danced forward: "Sound ye the trumpets, slaves! Hail to the chief! See the conquering hero comes! Enter Brevet Brig. Gen. Stanley Armstrong!—though his arm is anything but strong."

Bowing gravely to the sprite in front of him, vaguely to the group in the shaded light at the edge of the lanai, and joyously to the little hostess, as almost hysterically she sprang forward and clasped his hands, the colonel of the Primeval Dudes stood revealed before them.

"Col. Armstrong! How—when did you get here? What does this mean? Is your arm quite well again? Why didn't you let us know you were coming?" were the questions rained upon him by Mrs. Marsden, immediately followed by the somewhat illogical statement that she was actually breathless with surprise.

"Shall I answer in their order?" said he, smiling down at her flushed and joyous face. "By the Sedgwick. This afternoon. That I wished to see you. Doing quite well. Because I didn't know myself until two days before we sailed." Then, as he stood peering beyond her, she would have turned him to her other guests had not Mrs. Garrison made instant and impulsive rush upon him.

"As fairy queen or fairy godmother I claim first speech," she gayly cried. "What tidings of my liege lord, and where is hers, my fairy sister's?" she demanded, waving in front of him her filmy parasol and pirouetting with almost girlish grace.

"Capt. Garrison was looking fairly well the day I sailed," he answered, briefly, "and Col. Frost left for Hong-Kong only a few hours before in hopes, as we understand, of finding Mrs. Frost at Yokohama. Permit me," he added, with grave courtesy. "I have but little time, as I transfer to the Doric to-night."

A shade spread over the radiant face one instant, but was as quickly swept away. "And I have not met your guests," he finished, turning to Mrs. Marsden as he spoke and quietly passing Mrs. Garrison in so doing. The next moment he was shaking hands with the entire party, coming last of all to Amy Lawrence.

"They told me of your being here," he said, looking straight into her clear, beautiful eyes; "and I thought I might find you at Mrs. Marsden's. She was our best friend when we were in Honolulu. They told me, too, that you desired to go by the Doric, but feared she would be crowded," he continued, turning to Mr. Prime. "There is one vacant stateroom now. Its occupants have decided to stay over and visit the islands. There will be, I think, another." And drawing a letter from an inner pocket he calmly turned to Nita, now shrinking almost fearfully behind her sister. "The colonel gave this to me to hand to you, Mrs. Frost, on the chance of your being here. He will arrive by next week's steamer, and, pardon me, it is something I think you should see at once, as a change in your plans may be necessary."

It was vain for Margaret to interpose. The letter was safely lodged in her sister's hands, and with so significant a message that it had to be opened and read without delay. Gayly excusing herself, and with a low reverence and comprehensive smile to the assembled party, she ushered her sister into the long parlor, and the curtain fell behind them. There followed a few minutes of brisk conference upon the lanai, the Marsdens pleading against, the father and daughter for, immediate return to the hotel, there to claim the vacated rooms aboard the steamer. In the eager discussion, pro and con, both young soldiers joined, both saying "go," and promising to follow by the Sedgwick.

In this family council, despite the vivid interest Armstrong felt in the result, neither Amy Lawrence nor himself took any part. Side by side at the snowy railing over the breaking sea they stood almost silent listeners. Suddenly there came from the front again the sound of hoofs and wheels, loud and distinct at the start, then rapidly dying away with the increasing distance. Miss Lawrence turned and looked inquiringly into the eyes she well knew were fixed upon her. Mrs. Marsden hesitated one moment, then stepped across the lanai, peered into the parlor and entered. It was a minute before she returned, and in that minute the decisive vote was cast, the carriage ordered.

"Oh, I ought to have known how it would be if I left you a moment!" she cried, despairingly, on her reappearance, a little folded paper in her hand. "But at least you must stay half an hour. We can telephone direct to the dock and secure the staterooms, if you must go on the Doric. Yes," she continued, lowering her voice, "they are not going farther until Col. Frost comes. Mrs. Garrison explains that her sister was really too ill and too weak to come out here, but she thought the drive might do her good. She thought best to slip quietly away with her, and bids me say good night to you all."

So, when next day the Doric sailed, four new names appeared upon the passenger list, and the last men down the stage, already "trembling on the rise," were two young fellows in white uniform, who turned as they sprang to the dock and waved their jaunty caps. "Join you in ten days at 'Frisco!" shouted the shorter of the two, gazing upward and backward at the quartette on the promenade deck. "Oh! beg a thousand pardons," he added, hastily, as he bumped against some slender object, and, wheeling about to pick up a flimsy white fan, he found himself face to face with Witchie Garrison, kerchief waving, beaming, smiling, throwing kisses innumerable to the party he had so lately left. The hot blood rushed to his forehead, an angry light to his eyes, as she nodded, blithely, forbearingly, forgivingly at him. "Dear boy," she cried, in her clear, penetrating treble, "how could you be expected to see anyone after leaving—her?" But Gov's arm was linked in his at the very instant and led him glowering away, leaving her close to the edge of the crowded dock, smiling sweetness, blessing and bliss upon a silent and unresponsive group, and waving kerchief and kisses to them until, far from shore, the Doric headed out to sea.

They were nearing home again. Day and night for nearly a week the good ship had borne them steadily onward over a sea of deepest blue, calm and unruffled as the light that shone in Amy's eyes. Hours of each twenty-four Armstrong had been the constant companion, at first of the trio, then of the two—for Mr. Prime had found a kindred spirit in a veteran merchant homeward bound from China—then of one alone; for Miss Prime had found another interest and favor in the eyes of a young tourist paying his first visit to our shores, and so it happened that before the voyage, all too brief, was half over Amy Lawrence and Armstrong walked the spacious deck for hours alone or sat in sheltered nooks, gazing out upon the sea. The soft summer breezes of the first few days had given place to keener, chillier air. The fog ahead told of the close proximity of the Farallones. Heavier wraps had replaced the soft fabrics of the Hawaiian saunterings. But warmth and gladness, coupled with a strange, new shyness in his presence, were glowing in her fresh young heart. One day she had said to him: "You have not told me how you came to leave there—just now," and it was a moment before he answered.

"That was the surgeons' doing. They sent me back from the front because the wound did not properly heal, and then ordered a sea voyage until it did; but I turn back at once from San Francisco."

She was silent a few seconds. This was unlooked-for and unwelcome news. "I thought," she said, "at least Gov. heard Dr. Frank say it would be four months before you could use that arm." She plucked at the fringe of the heavy shawl he had wrapped about her as she reclined in the low steamer chair; but the white lids veiled her eyes.

"Possibly," answered Armstrong; "but, you see, I do not have to use it much at any time. I'm all right otherwise, and there will soon be need of me."

"More campaigning?" she anxiously inquired, her eyes one moment uplifting.

"Probably. Those fellows have no idea of quitting."

Another interval of silence. The long, lazy, rolling swell of the Pacific had changed during the day to an abrupt and tumultuous upheaval that tossed the Doric like a cork and made locomotion a problem. The rising wind and sea sent the spray whirling from her bows, and Mildred's young man, casting about for a dry corner, had deposited his fair charge on a bench along the forward deck house and was scouting up and down for steamer chairs. Armstrong had drawn his close to that in which Miss Lawrence reclined, her knitted steamer cap pulled well forward over her brow. His feet were braced against a stanchion. His eyes were intent upon her sweet face. He had no thought for other men, even those in similar plight. His gaze, though unhampered by the high peak of his forage cap, comprehended nothing beyond the rounded outline of that soft cheek. Her eyes, well-nigh hidden by her shrouding "Tam," saw the searching son of Albion and told her his need. The best of women will find excuse for interruption at such moments when sure of the devotion of the man who sits with a fateful question quivering on his lips; and, even when she longs to hear those very words, will find means to defer them as a kitten dallies with a captured mouse or a child saves to the very last the sweetest morsel of her birthday cake. Not ten minutes before, when Hon. Bertie Shafto had started impulsively toward the vacant chair by Armstrong's side, a firm hand detained him, and Miss Prime had hastily interposed. "Not on any account!" said she, imperiously. "Can't you see?" And Mr. Shafto, adjusting his monocle, had gazed long and fixedly and then, transferring his gaze to her, had said:

"Eh—eh—yes. It's not ours, I suppose you mean."

But now Amy Lawrence was beckoning, and he made a rush for the rail, then worked his way aft, hand over hand. Every movable on deck was taking a sudden slant to starboard, and the sea went hissing by almost on level with the deck as next she spoke. "Surely a soldier needs both arms in battle, and you— Oh, certainly, Mr. Shafto, take that chair," she added. Armstrong glanced up suddenly.

"Oh! that you, Shafto? Yes; take it by all means."

Anything, thought he, rather than that they should come here. The young Briton stepped easily past between them and the rail—behind there was no room—and, swinging the long, awkwardly modeled fabric to his broad shoulder, started back just as a huge wave heaved suddenly under the counter, heeled the steamer far over to port, threw him off his balance, and, his foot catching at the bottom of her chair, hurled him, load and all, straight at Amy's reclining form. One instant, and even her uplifted hands could not have saved her face; but in that instant Armstrong had darted in, caught the stumbling Briton on one arm, and the full force of the shooting chair crashing upon the other, already pierced by Filipino lead.

When, a moment later, she emerged, safe and unscratched, from the confused heap of men and furniture, it was to cut off instantly the stutter and stammer of poor Shafto's apologies, to bid him go instantly for the ship's doctor, and, with face the color of death, to turn quickly to Armstrong. The blow had burst open the half-healed wound, and the blood was streaming to the deck.

Both liner and transport turned back without Stanley Armstrong, Doric and Sedgwick sailed unheeded, for the highest surgical authority of the department of California had remanded him to quarters at the Palace and forbidden his return to duty with an unhealed wound. He was sitting up again, somewhat pallid and not too strong, but

"You have not told me how you came to leave there.'

with every promise, said the "medico," of complete recovery within two months. But not a month would Armstrong wait. The Puebla was to start within the week, and he had made up his mind. "Go," said he, "I must."

They had been sitting about him, the night this opinion was announced, in the parlor of the suite of rooms the Primes had taken. Billy Gray had gone with his father to the club, Shafto had been hanging about in the agonies of an Englishman's first love. Gov disappeared a moment and came back with tickets for the Columbia, bidding Mildred get her hat and gloves at once, and whispering to Shafto that he had a seat for him. As the little mantel clock struck eight Amy Lawrence, lifting up her eyes from the book she was trying hard to believe she meant to read, saw that Armstrong was rising from his easy chair, and, springing to his side, laying her white hand on his arm, she faltered: "Oh, please! You know the stipulation was that you were not to stir."

But then her heart began to flutter uncontrollably. The blood went surging to her brows, for all of a sudden, as through impulse irresistible, her hand was seized in his—in both of his, in fact—and the deep voice that had pleaded at her behest for the cause of Billy Gray was now, in impetuous flow of words that fell upon her ears like some strain of thrilling music, pleading at last his own. Ever since that day in the radiant sunshine of the park she had learned to look up to him as a tower of strength, a man of mark among his fellows, a man to be honored and obeyed. Ever since that night at the Palace, when she saw his glowing eyes fixed intently upon her, and knew that he was following her every move, she had begun to realize the depth of his interest in her. Ever since that day when the China slipped from her moorings, with Witchie Garrison singling him out for lavish farewell favors, she had wondered why it so annoyed and stung her. Ever since the day she read the list of killed and wounded in the first fierce battling with the "insurrectos" she knew it was the sight of his name, not Billy Gray's, that made her for the moment faint and dizzy and taught her the need of greater self-control. Ever since that moonlit night upon the Marsdens' lanai, when her heart leaped at the sudden sound of his voice, she had realized what his coming meant to her, and ever since that breezy day upon the broad Pacific, with the sailors' song of Land, ho! ringing from the bows, and he, her wounded soldier, had sprung to shield her from the crash of Shafto's hapless stumble, and the deck was stained with the precious blood from that soldier's reopened wound, shed for her—for who so revered him—she had longed to hear him say the words that alone could unlock the gates of maidenly reserve and let her tell him—tell him with glad and grateful heart that the love he bore her was answered by her own. Hovering over him only one minute, her lips half parted, her eyes still veiled, her heart throbbing loud and fast, with sudden movement she threw herself upon her knees at the side of the low chair, and her burning face, ever so lightly, was buried in the dark blue sleeve above that blessed wound.

THE END.

HOW A CLAIM PAID.

An Alaska Miner Tells of One Way of Getting Money Without Panning It Out.

"There are more ways of making money off of a claim than panning it out," said an Alaska miner who had some luck with his pick and shovel. "For instance, I knew a man of means in the Dawson district who had a claim which had failed to be as profitable as expected, and he didn't know just what to do with it to get his money back, until he had devoted considerable thought to it. And it was simple enough when he knew how. He quietly went to the gold commissioner and announced that he wished to pay his ten per cent. royalty on the product of his claim for a year, which was $60,000. The commissioner accepted the $6,000 royalty and gave him the usual receipt, stating on its face what it was for, with the number of the claim, location, etc. Then he 'waited patiently about,' like Mary's little lamb, and one day, in the course of human events, an Englishman came along looking for a good thing for some people who had money to spend. He asked Mr. Blank, among other things, what he had to sell, and the smooth gent told him he didn't know exactly, but he would show him his goods. They looked over several claims that were practically unworked, and then in a casual way Mr. Blank showed the Englishman his receipt for royalty on claim so and so. 'And, you know,' he said, with a wink, 'that a man isn't paying royalty on any more than he can possibly help.'

"The Englishman was right on to that little game, of course, and he sized up the $6,000 receipt, looked over the claim in a general way and ended by buying it for $150,000."—Washington Star.

The Advantage of Position.

The late Charles Haddon Spurgeon was not one of those geniuses who suddenly become a revelation to their friends. As a child he was exceedingly intelligent, and his subsequent development was continuous. His schoolmaster looked to him whenever a question had long gone unanswered. One winter's day, however, when the weather was bitter cold, a change seemed to come over the boy. His answers went wide of the mark. Soon he dropped to the bottom of the class and stayed there. The teacher was puzzled; his prize pupil seemed to have lost every spark of intelligence. But as he thought, he noticed that Spurgeon, at the foot of the class, sat right in front of the stove. It took but a moment to re-arrange the pupils The head boy was given the warm seat, and Spurgeon was placed next the window. Then the questions began again. The change was complete. From that moment Spurgeon did not hesitate for the right answer. Five minutes later he was once more at the head of the class, sitting in front of the stove.—Youth's Companion.

A Boer Toast.

A band of Boer ambulance men met after one of the recent engagements in South Africa an English patrol. The Boers were very thirsty, and asked the men of the patrol to give them a little water. "With pleasure," they replied, "if you will drink it to the health of the queen." The Boers, after consulting together, replied that they had no objection to drinking to the health of the queen, for whom they felt much respect, provided that they might add to the toast "and to the damnation of Cecil Rhodes," as they regarded the latter as the cause why men who had no ill-feeling toward each other were fighting. To this the patrol willingly assented, and joined themselves in the toast thus expounded.—London Truth.

Henry Clay and the Hunter.

When Henry Clay was stumping Kentucky for re-election, at one of his mass meetings an old hunter of wide political influence said: "Well, Harry, I've always been for you, but because of that vote (which he named) I'm goin' agin you." "Let me see your rifle," said Clay. It was handed to him. "Is she a good rifle?" "Yes." "Did she ever miss fire?" "Well, yes, once." "Why didn't you throw her away?" The old hunter thought a moment and then said: "Harry, I'll try you agin." And Harry was elected.—Chicago Chronicle.

Pronunciation of "Water."

Mr. Clerk was pleading in a Scotch appeal before the house of lords. The question at issue was in regard to a right of water. Mr. Clerk, more Scotico, pronounced the word watter. "Pray, Mr. Clerk," said one of the law peers, "do you spell water with two t's in Scotland?" "No, my lord," was the dignified and scorching answer of the great lawyer, "but we spell manners with two n's."—Notes and Queries.

Scientific Economy.

"They say that Jorkus is very stingy."

"Stingy? He's so stingy that he moistens his postage stamps only at the corners."—Chicago Record.

DID NOT WANT MUCH.

To Be a Judge Once Was McKinley's Loftiest Ambition.

President Made This Admission to a Congressman Who Has Just Been Elevated to the Bench—Other Bright Stories.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"WHEN I was a young lawyer I hoped that I might become a judge. My highest ambition was to be judge of common pleas in Ohio."

Those are the words of President McKinley. In his early life he entertained no presidential aspirations, and it was only after he began a political career that he aspired to the highest office in the gift of the people of the republic.

Hon. Smith McPherson, of Iowa, called at the white house to receive his commission as federal judge and to thank the president for the appointment, and it was on that occasion that the president made the remark quoted above. On the same evening Judge McPherson was conversing with Congressman Burke, of South Dakota, when he narrated the incidents leading up to his own appointment, and concluded with a narration of his visit to the white house.

Only last December Judge McPherson entered the national house of representatives, intending to remain in politics as long as he could. He was ambitious to some day become a senator. Before he had been seated one month a federal judge in Iowa suddenly died. The Iowa senators and represenatives considered the matter for three months, and then they all united in supporting Smith McPherson; and, upon their recommendation, the president appointed him. On this subject he said:

"I have no idea whether I have done right or not. I do not know whether I am fitted to be a judge or not. I was pleased with being in the house of representatives, but there are some things about congressional life that are extremely disagreeable. If I had remained in congress I should have rid myself of some of these nagging pests that abound in Washington to hound the life out of a man. I refer to these office seekers and those in office who are constantly seeking promotion, and demanding the aid of their congressmen. I do not believe that a congressman ought to have anything to do with the office seekers or the office holders. I do not see why congressmen should be depended upon to recommend persons for postmasterships or any other offices. They belong to the executive branch of the government, and the members of the legislative branch should have nothing to do with such appointments."

"That is logical enough and lawyer like," said Congressman Burke, "but it is impractical. The president and the heads of the departments cannot know whom to appoint to the offices throughout the country, except they get satisfactory recommendations. Naturally the president and members of his cabinet look to the senators and representatives as the most capable men to make such recommendations. In my state we have a system of making appointments which relieves the congressmen of political responsibility. We require the chairmen of the county and district comittees to unite upon the men to be appointed as postmasters. The candidates at home all know this, and when they are disappointed they do not blame their congressmen, but they blame their committee men."

"By the way," said the writer, referring to what the president said,

I HOPED I MIGHT BECOME A JUDGE.

"that reminds me of the fact that ex-Senator Moody, of South Dakota, was here about seven years ago, presumably after a federal judgeship. The St. Paul Globe instructed its correspondent to inquire of Senator Moody whether or not he was after that judgeship. The courtly Moody replied: 'I cannot answer that question directly; but I can say that almost every lawyer who possesses any ambition at all hopes that some day he may be a judge.' That saying seems to have strong verification in what McKinley said about his earlier ambition."

"That is probably true," said Judge McPherson. "I have often heard energetic and ambitious lawyers express themselves in the same manner. It is only natural, however. Did you ever see a newspaper man but hoped some day to be the owner of a good newspaper? Often I have heard bright young fellows express the hope that they might some day own a paper and print what they pleased, regardless of that bogie man, the managing editor."

This desultory talk of the congressmen brought out quite a number of interesting facts concerning real life in Washington. Referring to a member of the senate, of whom it is well known that he demanded and received a consideration before permitting a certain bill to pass, the writer said: "That fact ought to be known all over the state. The people should be told the story just as it occurred, and he should be retired to private life."

"Nothing of the kind," said Judge McPherson. "You could never make the people believe that their senator is corrupt. I have seen something of that kind of human nature. If you tell the people that their senator did that corrupt thing, he would get out on the hustings and howl about his innocence and virtue, assuring the people that he had been offered a bribe which he indignantly refused; and he would say that the corporations are trying to break him down because he is honest, and he would be reelected by a bigger majority than ever. No, it would do no good to expose him directly. It would make him stronger with the people."

"That is true," said Congressman Burke. "Moreover, he has been exposed in his own state on other matters, and always cried 'stop thief' and made the people believe him to be honest. When I was in the legislature of South Dakota I had a number of people come to me with improper propositions, but I never said anything

THE NAGGING PEST.

about them, just for the reason Judge McPherson gave. There is one man's word against another's; nothing can be proved, and hence nothing should be said. Sometimes people make improper offers to congressmen and members of legislatures without really knowing that they are doing wrong. I remember a man came to me honestly and sincerely when I was in the legislature, and told me he would give me half of a certain claim he had against the state if I would help him carry it through the legislature. I am sure that man did not know that he was doing wrong. But, usually, those who attempt to influence congressmen with bribes know what they are about. Moreover, when any senator or representative seeks a bribe, he knows what he is doing."

"One of my regrets at leaving congressional life," said Judge McPherson, "is the fact that I shall be obliged to give up the association with and friendship of so many good fellows. I mean good fellows in the highest sense of the term. Of course, there are mediocre men in the house of representatives, and some men of only average ability in the senate and in the executive departments; but, as a general rule, it may be said that one meets here in congress and congressional environments the best men from the various parts of the country. Every man in official life is possessed of education of some sort above the ordinary. Generally they are blessed with superior natural abilities also. Association with men of superior abilities and attainments is necessarily elevating, and, therefore, desirable and pleasing."

This latter statement is worthy of some elaboration, because it is so true and so few people realize it. As a young man beginning a course of study at an eastern university the writer received a similar impression. His associates were graduates of colleges and universities from various sections. Their conversation, manners, habits, all impressed the writer with the marked fact that the environments were different and elevated, requiring careful attention to deportment, in order to keep in the forefront of students of this caliber. Just such impressions are made upon the observant congressmen when they first enter the atmosphere of the capitol. They find themselves talking with and associating with men who are bright, quick, alert and bristling with intellectual acumen.

This is as it should be. It is another manifestation of the once debated theory of the survival of the fittest. In every congressional district there are 50 or more of the ablest men striving for the honor of nomination and election to congress. The people look them over and usually select the best man of them all. Consequently, when 356 men thus selected meet together in the national capital there is a gathering of the choicest minds in all this land.

When it comes to the senate, each member having been elected by the legislature of a sovereign state, we have a body of truly superior men. The members of each state legislature are the best men of the various counties, all of them men of more than ordinary abilities. When in their combined wisdom they elect a man to serve his state in the senate of this republic it seldom has happened that they select any other than the ablest and most conspicuously capable of all ambitious aspirants.

Therefore it is true, as Judge McPherson said, that "one meets here the best men from the various parts of the country," and it is no wonder that the severance of association with such men should be cause of regret, even to one who is honored with a life position in the judicial branch of the general government.

SMITH D. FRY.

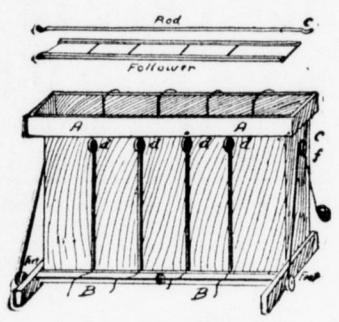
If you want to hear a hard-luck story ask a man for money he owes you.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A HOME-MADE BALER.

Description of a Device That Has Been Used for Years and Gives Entire Satisfaction.

An Oklahoma farmer recently inquired for a homemade baler. The one in the accompanying sketch answers very well. I have used it for a number of years and find it gives entire satisfaction. The top and bottom frame is made of any desired dimension, the top (a) being a little larger than the bottom frame (b). This permits the easy removal of the bale from the box after it has been tied. The sides and ends are boarded up from the inside, leaving a space an inch or so wide between the boards. At each end a space is left for a rod (c), which is placed above the "follower." On the front side there are notches cut in the board near the top, forming holes (d), through which balls



THE BALER COMPLETED.

of baling twine can be thrust. Cleats are nailed to the inside close to the bottom of the box and upon these the floor is laid and nailed. A shaft (b) is placed on the extension of the lower frame. There is a windlass in the center and a reel at each end. On the opposite side of the lower frame at each end there is a staple (e), into which is fastened a cord (f) long enough to go over the pulley, which is over the end of the rod (c). This rod runs across the top of the box above the "follower" The cord (f) extends down to the reels at each end of the shaft (b), and is fastened to it.

To operate this device, first bring the ends of the twine from four balls over the top of the back side of the box, carrying the string down inside of the box, then across the floor and out through the space in the front near the shaft (b). Fill the box with hay or other material to be baled, tramping it down as hard as possible while filling. When full, bring the balls of twine over the top and thrust them through the holes at d. Then place the "follower" in the box above the contents and force the rod (c) through the space at the ends of the box, beneath the top of the frame and above the "follower." Put on to the ends of the rods the two pulleys carrying the cords attached to the reel. Now with the long lever used on the windlass, the reels are wound up, bringing down the "follower" until the hay in the box is tightly compressed. Tie the twine and the bale is ready to be removed from the press.—Orange Judd Farmer.

PASTURE FOR HOGS.

They Will Thrive Best Where They Have an Abundance of Good Grass and Clover.

Every swine grower knows that success in pork production is best promoted by having an abundance of good pasture. The hogs thrive best and make pork cheapest on grass and clover, for, by nature, the pig feeds on grass as well as grains, notwithstanding the small size of its stomach. Pigs like blue grass pasture well, and it comes early, but brood sows that are nursing should be turned on it with caution and gradually get accustomed to it, otherwise it will affect the milk, and the swine grower will be wondering what is the matter with young pigs. Blue grass is also fine fall pasture for brood sows, after the clover has been nipped by the frost.

Clover is a fine summer pasture, hard to improve upon and coming in when blue grass has become a little dry and unpalatable, and both the sows and pigs can almost live upon it until fall. We say "almost" advisedly, for pigs feed naturally on grass as well as grain, and not on grass exclusively at any season. Clover should be managed so that pigs will always have it young and tender. When it becomes woody larger stock should eat it down or it should be mowed, so as to allow the new growth to come on. Rape is also being more largely grown for hog pasture, and it makes a very good one, especially in the fall, and early fall sown rye serves an excellent purpose after it has made a good growth. With reasonable forethought it is no very difficult matter to provide good pasture for the hogs the whole season through, and they will be all the better for it as well as more cheaply grown. No one should try to raise hogs without plenty of pasture throughout the season, but remember also that it takes grain to make a marketable hog and to keep brood sows up to their work.—Western Swineherd.

From July 1 to September, or through the hot weather, the hens are better off if shut entirely out of the hen houses. Fix up roosts outside in sheds, or under a temporary roof on poles.—Farm Journal.

As to hatching chicks, this is the best time not to do it. Break the news gently to the broody hens.

NESTS FOR LAYERS.

Best Material Is Dry Earth on the Bottom, with Chopped Hay Over the Earth.

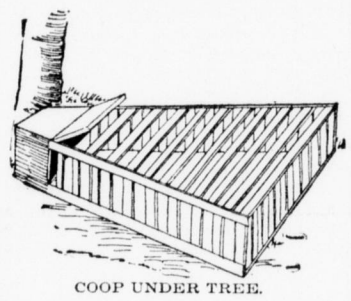
Many claim that the nests should be on the ground, but all claims that hens should have their nests on the moist ground are but theories, and unsupported by facts. What is required for the hen in winter is a snug, warm location, while in summer she should have a cool place. The best material for a nest is dry earth on the bottom, with chopped hay over the earth. Then dust the nest, hens and eggs with Persian insect powder, put a small quantity of tobacco refuse in the nest and clean it out thoroughly should an egg become broken or the nest foul. The broken eggs will cause lice quicker than anything else. But first see that the hen has no lice, then give her good eggs and she will bring off a brood if she has a warm and comfortable nest. The nest should be made movable, so as to be taken outside for cleaning, and it should never be placed where any of the fowls can cause it to be filthy or roost upon it. It should never be so high as to compel efforts to reach it, as the large breeds will prefer to lay on the ground rather than to reach a high nest, even when footway is provided, to say nothing of the fact that some of the hens learn to fly over a fence by first learning to reach a high nest. Never have the nest in a barrel or so constructed that the hen must jump down to it, as broken eggs will be the consequence, but rather so place the entrance as to permit her to walk in upon the eggs. The nest should be placed in a dark position, or so arranged that the interior will be somewhat dark, which will be a partial protection against egg eating. For a flock of one dozen hens, four nests will be sufficient. —American Gardening.

COOP FOR ORCHARDS.

Designed Especially for Use Under Trees, Where Young Chickens Will Do Best.

An orchard is an ideal place for the location of young chicks. Not only is the shade of great advantage to the chickens during the heat of summer, but the trees also receive much benefit from the presnce of poultry.

A coop is shown herewith that is made especially for use under trees.



COOP UNDER TREE.

Its pie-shaped form fits it to be revolved about a tree trunk, giving a succession of new strips of ground for the chickens to scratch in, and an equal fertilizing of the soil all about the tree. The coop and yard are made together, the hinged cover giving access to the interior. The hen can be given her liberty in the pen, or be confined to the coop proper by nailing slats to its front.—American Agriculturist.

MISTAKE MANY MAKE.

Why Beekeepers Should Not Continue Their Destructive Warfare Against the King-Bird.

Many beekeepers feel it their duty to destroy any king-bird seen about the apiary, as much as poultry keepers would a hawk or a fox around the chicken yard. But if the report of our agricultural department is correct, this is a mistake. They examined the stomachs of 281 king-birds shot in different parts of the country, and found bees in but 14 of them. In these there were 50 bees, of which 40 were drones, four were workers and six could not be identified, being too badly broken.

There was then only a possible ten worker bees to 281 birds. On the contrary, there were ten robber flies which often do much damage among bees. There were beetles such as those whose larvae are the wireworm, the plant-eating grubs and the various cut worms, the cut worms themselves, caterpillars, grasshoppers, grain weevils, leaf hoppers and other insects injurious to fruit and grain, with some wild berries and grapes.—Rural World.

Drinking Fountain for Bees.

A drinking fountain for bees, which consume large quantities of water when rearing brood, may be made of a piece of smooth board or plank, and a common glass fruit or candy jar. Mark a circle on the board as large as the top of the jar and cut a number of grooves, one-quarter inch deep, from the centre of the circle out two inches beyond the edge of the circle, but not to the edge of the board. Fill the jar with water, place the board over the jar so that the top is upon the marked circle, and holding the board down closely on the top of the jar, quickly turn the jar upside down. Put it in a shaded place. The grooves remain full as long as there is any water in the jar.—Midland Farmer.

Water Required by Corn.

About 2,500 tons of water per acre is the estimate for a crop of corn. Such a weight of water would crush a strong building and yet more than that quantity falls upon an acre in the course of a year. It is not so difficult to obtain the water as to prevent its loss. It is known that if a tub of water is covered less evaporation occurs. If the land is cultivated frequently the loose dirt on the surface prevents evaporation and the water is retained in the soil for the use of the plants.

NOTHING IF NOT REALISTIC.

What the Present School of Writers Appear to Be Trying to Achieve.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Afar down the alley a lone ragman drove his chariot slowly along and chanted his plaintive lay. The wind moaned through the chimney pots, the red sun looked dimly down through the smoke and the russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun, says London Answers.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Sadly the stray policeman in the gray distance swiped an orange from the barrow of a passing coster and peeled it with a grimy hand. He was thinking, thinking. And the dead leaves still choked the tin spout above the rainwater barrel in the back yard.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Adown the gutters in the lonely street ran murky puddles on their long, long journey toward the distant sea. Borne on the wings of the sluggish breeze came a far-off murmur of vagrant dogs in fierce contention and life was hollow mockery to the homeless cat.

And the russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun.

One on the Summer Girl.

One of these girls sat in a hammock on a Hollywood piazza when a summer boy in a gray suit came along. He looked unhappy.

The girl looked at him frivolously, and spied a button of a pastel shade in his lapel.

"A new kind?" she asked, inquiringly. "What is it? Have you sworn off or are you a son of something or other?"

"No," he answered, shortly. "I've joined a Don't Worry club."

"When did you join?" she asked.

"The day after I met you," he rejoined, cleverly.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Better Than a Doctor.

Palmer's Lotion, if properly used, is often better than the prescriptions of a regular physician. Under date of July 2, 1900, Mr. Lester A. Fawcett, 30 Carleton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "After being treated several days without benefit for sore eyes and eyelids by a regular M. D., I was relieved in two minutes by Palmer's Lotion, and now, at the end of four days, am a well man." Palmer's Lotion has also cured a number of cases of granulated eyelids which physicians had treated without success. Palmer's Lotion Soap should be kept in every household as it possesses the medicinal properties of the Lotion and is the only soap to be used in connection with it. If your druggist does not keep it, send his name to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, and receive free pamphlet of testimonials with sample of Lotion or Soap.

She'd Do It.

Crash!

There came the sound of falling dishes from the kitchen. The cook appeared at the dining-room door.

"Plaze, mum," she said, "the whole av your besht dinner set is broken fwhoile Oi wuz washin' it!"

The housewife wept.

"B'gee!" said her husband, "if the powers could only get that girl, the job of breaking up China would soon be finished." —N. Y. World.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"My wife," boasted the happy young benedict, "is an open book to me." "Mine, too," declared the old married man. "I can't shut her up."—Philadelphia Press.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

It is one of the mysteries that a man who has given his heart unreservedly to a woman, still has the heart to refuse her a new hat.—Detroit Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

No, Augustus, the knapsack is not so called because it is used as a pillow.—Indianapolis News.

Did You Ever Run Across

an old letter—ink all faded out? Couldn't have been Carter's Ink for it doesn't fade.

Some men are so stingy they refuse to smile except at the expense of others.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 27.

Flour—Minnesota patent $4.15@4.50.
Wheat—No. 2 red 79⅝c.
Corn—No. 2 at 44½c.
Oats—No. 2 white 29c.
Butter—Creamery 17@20c.
Cheese—Large white 9@9¼c.
Beeves—None for sale. Veals $5.00@7.00.
Sheep—Lower at $3.00@4.75, lambs $4.50@6.55.
Hogs—Steady.

Cleveland, July 27.—Flour—Winter wheat, patents, $4.75@4.90.
Wheat—No. 2 red 82c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow 44½c.
Oats—No. 2 white 30c.
Butter—Best creamery 20½c.
Cheese—York state 10½c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh 13c.
Potatoes—Best new 40@50c.
Cattle—Choice steers $4.80@5.15, fair $4.40@4.65, calves $5.00@5.75.
Sheep—Choice $4.00@4.25, fair $3.50@3.75, best lambs $5.00@5.50.
Hogs—Yorkers and pigs $5.40.

Toledo, July 27.—Wheat—No. 2 cash 77½c.
Corn—No. 2 mixed 38½c.
Oats—No. 2 mixed 33½c.

East Liberty, July 27.—Cattle—Best steers $5.30, common $3.50@4.20.
Hogs—Best Yorkers $5.15.
Sheep—Good lambs $5.25@5.50, prime wethers $4.40@4.50.

East Buffalo, July 27.—Cattle—Dry fed steers $4.75@5.00, veals $5.75@6.40.
Hogs—Yorkers $5.55@5.60, pigs $5.60@5.70.
Sheep—Top lambs $5.50@5.70, mixed sheep $4.00@4.40.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A parlor match is often the result, rather than the precursor, of a steady flame.—Indianapolis News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

The hen is a liberal fowl; she gives a peck when she takes a grain.—Chicago Daily News.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It is surprising, sometimes, how a man that is 'way off gets on. — Indianapolis News.

The stomach has to work hard, grinding the food we crowd into it. Make its work easy by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

The Advertising Trait.—"That actress' eyes are like diamonds." "Oh, no; she wouldn't want to lose them."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The good Samaritan does not carry oil in his cruse and vitriol on his tongue.—Ram's Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

The dear departed—Venison.—Yale Record.

OVARIAN TROUBLES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Them—Two Letters from Women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I was sick in bed about five weeks. The right side of my abdomen pained me and was so swollen and sore that I could not walk. The doctor told my husband I would have to undergo an operation. This I refused to do until I had given your medicine a trial. Before I had taken one bottle the swelling began to disappear. I continued to use your medicine until the swelling was entirely gone. When the doctor came he was very much surprised to see me so much better."—MRS. MARY SMITH, Arlington, Iowa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was sick for two years with falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries and bladder. I was bloated very badly. My left limb would swell so I could not step on my foot. I had such bearing down pains I could not straighten up or walk across the room and such shooting pains would go through me that I thought I could not stand it. My mother got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me to try it. I took six bottles and now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, I am a well woman." —MRS. ELSIE BRYAN, Otisville, Mich.

Did You Ever Know

any one who smoked the same kind of Five Cent cigar any length of time? Five Cent cigar smokers are always dissatisfied—always trying something new—or something different, as there always seems to be something wrong about the cigars they have been smoking. Ask your dealer for

Old Virginia Cheroots

They are always good.

Three hundred million smoked this year. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

THE WONDERFUL DIVERSITY of NATURE on LONG ISLAND MAKES A TERRITORY IDEAL for the SUMMER SOJOURN.

GOOD AIR. GOOD WATER. GOOD ROADS.

TRENDS EAST AND WEST.

COOLED BY THE SUMMER SOUTH WINDS.

New York's Only Seacoast, 250 Miles on Ocean, Sound and Bay.
Heavily Wooded Rolling Hills on the Sound Shore.
Perfect Beaches, Surf and Meadows on the South Shore.
Roadbed Cinder Ballasted and Oiled.

FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKS SEND STAMPS AS FOLLOWS:

Long Island, (Descriptive)	6c
Unique Long Island, (Photographic reproductions)	5c
Summer Homes, (Hotels and Boarding Houses)	4c
Cyclists' "Paradise," (Maps, Routes and Distance)	2c

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager. H. B. FULLERTON, Spec. Agt., Pass. Dept.
LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK.

"What kind of a house did you succeed in getting, Howard?" "Oh, it's the kind of a house which has windows that won't stay open and doors that won't stay shut." —Indianapolis Journal.

Free Dessert.

All grocers in town are giving free a package of Burnham's Cream Custard, which makes two quarts of Ice Cream or ten cups of Custard, no cooking or baking; with the purchase of a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon, the finest prepared Jelly Powder. Order to-day. Jellycon comes in six delicious flavors.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 33 S. California Ave., Chicago.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA

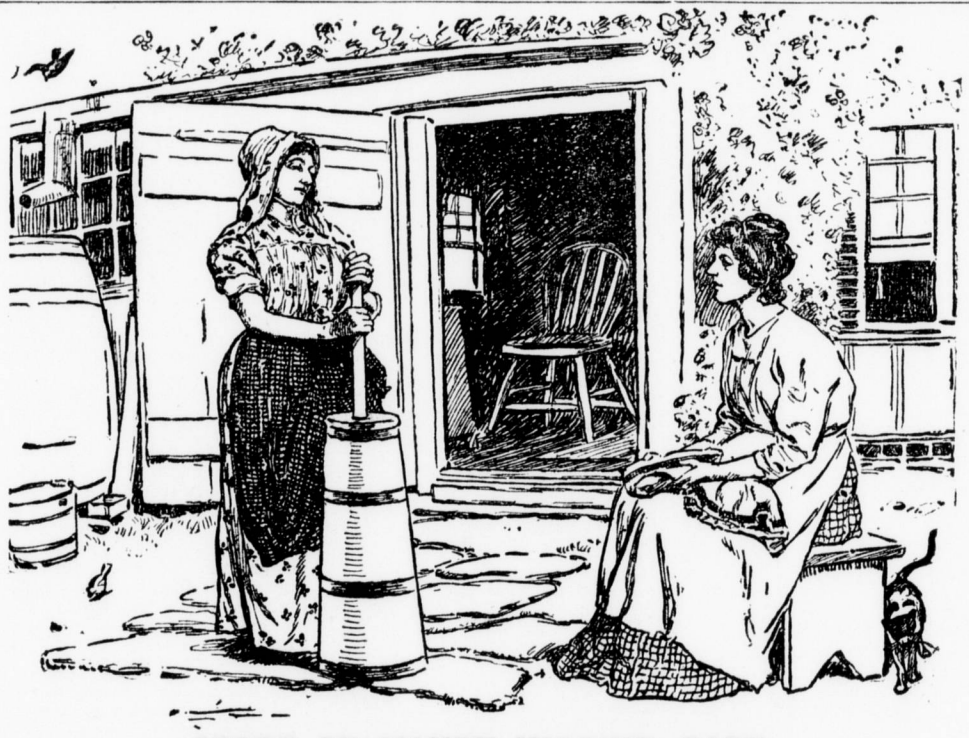
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL VALLEY ROUTE

Double Daily Service

New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-Route illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

A. N. K.—C 1823

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS



STORY OF MANDY HIGGINS' BABY.

"Have you heard how Mandy Higgins' baby is?"

"Oh, she is better, and just as clean and sweet as any baby ever was."

"Well, I'm mighty glad to hear it. It's about time the poor little critter had some rest. I tell you what it is, if Mandy had washed its head with CUTICURA SOAP first-off, and put on some CUTICURA Ointment when her baby's head began to get crusted, she'd have saved herself heaps of trouble, and the poor little kid would have been a different being. Think of the days and nights Mandy's walked the floor with that baby. I ain't got no kind of patience with people that has to be told about a thing a hundred times before they begin to believe in the virtue of it.

"Now, I told Mandy more'n three weeks ago about CUTICURA SOAP, and she knew just as well as you do, Liz, that we'd used it here going on five years or more, and that none of our family ever had a pimple, or any kind of irritation of the skin since we first begun using it. She was that contrary that I could n't get her to try it on her baby, even though I offered to give her a cake of the soap and some of the ointment from our box.

"But now she comes here about every day to thank me. Fact is, the youngster's head is as clean as a whistle, and her skin is just as pretty as you ever see on any baby."

MOTHERS: Mothers, to know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a speedy cure, in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted and scaly humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, and not to use them is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for "The Care of Baby's Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands," free.

SEND 47 cts.

New Pianos & Organs best grade at half price.

SPECIAL OFFER: Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this Violin Outfit by Express, C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if not exactly as represented, and the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, $2.57—less 47c. or $2.10—and express charges. This is a regular $8.00 Stradivarius model Violin—richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone, complete with fine bow, one extra set strings, violin case, rosin and one of the best instruction books ever published. Write for musical instrument and organ and piano and jewelry catalogue 9½x12½, free, containing 240 pages T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BUY A DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING $15 SHOT GUN for $7.77.

NEW WINCHESTER RIFLES, $3.07. NEW BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, $4.47. NEW WINCHESTER SHOT GUNS, $15.97. Winchester and U. M. C. Loaded Shells, $1.17 per 100. Nitro Powder Loaded Shells, $1.77 per 100.

GET SHOT, GUNS AND AMMUNITION at wholesale prices to everybody. Our large Gun Catalogue containing 96 pages, size 9½x12½ inches, will be sent postage paid on receipt of three cents to any one returning this ad and mentioning this paper. We can save you big dollars on guns. Write at once. We sell more Sporting Goods than any OTHER HOUSE IN THE WORLD. Tents, Hunting Coats, Hats, Caps, Belts, Boots, Shell Boxes, Dog Whips, Collars, Biscuits, Tents and Base Ball Goods and Fishing Tackle, all in our 9½x12½, 96 page FREE GUN CATALOGUE. T. M. ROBERTS SUPPLY HOUSE, 717-721 Nicollet Avenue, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD DIVISION.
In effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

5 15 A. M.—Train 12 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 30 P. M.—Train 6 daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M. Baltimore, 2.30 A. M. Washington, 4.05 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 A. M.

9 42 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.33 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.44 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Buffalo to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 23 P. M. — Train 61, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:45 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p.m., daily, arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie week days and from Philadelphia and Washington to Buffalo, daily. Passenger coaches, Philadelphia to Erie, week days; Washington to Buffalo, daily; On Sundays this train arrives at Emporium, 5:13 A. M.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p, m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a.m., Baltimore 8.55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.23 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Stations.	NORTHWARD P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	8 55	4 00	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 05
.....	9 47	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 00	10 12
.....	10 25	5 10	..Emporium Junc	.....	3 25	9 40
.....	11 08	5 52	...St. Marys...	.....	2 41	9 05
3 25	11 12	6 00	.....Kane.....	12 20	3 05	8 25
3 43	11 31	6 22	....Wilcox....	11 58	2 45	8 05
3 56	11 46	6 36	..Johnsonburg..	9 55	2 33	7 52
.....			.....	.....	.....	
4 15	12 10	7 00	...Ridgway,....	9 35	2 15	7 30
4 22	12 17	7 07	..Island Run...	9 28	2 08	7 23
4 27	.....	7 12	Carman Tr'nfer	9 23	2 03	
4 35	12 30	7 21	.. Croyland....	9 15	1 54	7 09
4 39	12 33	7 25	..Shorts Mills..	9 11	1 51	7 05
4 42	12 36	7 28	...Blue Rock...	9 07	1 47	7 01
4 46	12 40	7 33	.....Carrier.....	9 02	1 43	6 57
4 55	12 50	7 43	..Brockwayville.	8 53	1 33	6 47
4 59	12 54	7 47	...Lanes Mills..	8 47	1 28	6 43
		7 51	..McMinns Sm't.	8 43		
5 07	1 03	7 54	..Harveys Run..	8 39	1 19	6 35
5 15	1 10	8 00	..Falls Creek...	8 35	1 15	6 30
5 30	1 25	8 10	.... DuBois....	8 25	1 10	6 10
5 17	1 20	8 25	..Falls Creek...	7 01	11 00	6 30
5 31	1 32	8 38	..Reynoldsville..	6 47	1 00	6 14
6 02	1 59	9 05	...Brookville...	6 10	12 33	5 37
6 48	2 38	9 45	New Bethlehem	.....	11 58	4 49
7 28	3 15	10 20	...Red Bank....	.....	11 23	4 05
9 55	5 30	12 40	....Pittsburg...	.....	9 10	1 40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Through Palace Car to Pittsburg on train leaving Falls Creek at 8:25 A. M.; returning on train leaving Pittsburg at 1:40 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10 P. M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	2 P. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,		*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,		3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 33
Mina,		*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,		4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,		○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport,	Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
	Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,		.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,		.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,		.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymonds's,		.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,		.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,		.....	.....	.....	1 45
Newfield Junction,		.....	.....	7 02	1 50
Perkins,		.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's,		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,		.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,	Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1 A. M.	5 P. M.	3 A. M.	
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 32	2 36	10 05	.....
Crowell's,		*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,		○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,		.....	*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,		7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,		7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's,		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 35	3 36	11 30	.....
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds,		○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,		*8 46	*6 06	*1 27	.....
Mina,		8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,		9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,		9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,		○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany,		9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with N.Y.C. & H.R.R. for points north and south, At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Jan. 1, 1900, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

8:48 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. Station for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

2:02 P. M.—Daily, including Sunday, from B. R. & P. Station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

4:23 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

SOUTH BOUND.

9:12. A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M.—Daily including Sunday, from B. R. & P. station, Grant Street, Fa t Express, solid vestibuled train for Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler and Pittsburg, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

6:12 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets, good for passage between all stations on B. R. & P. Ry., and N.Y.C.& H.R. R, (Penna. Division) at twenty ($20) dollars. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of ten cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N.Y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Emporium School District for the Year Ending June 4, 1900.

F. P. RENTZ, Treasurer, in Account with Emporium Borough School Fund.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	$2,184 01
Balance on hand from last year	168 60
From Collector, taxes of all kinds	4,751 44
From other sources	293 18
Total receipts	$7,337 23

EXPENDITURES.

Repairing, etc	$367 74
Teachers wages	4,080 00
Paid teachers for attending institute	100 65
Books and supplies	563 56
Fuel and contingencies	293 60
Salary of Secretary and Treasurer	50 00
Debt and interest paid	1,025 26
Other expenses	707 03
Total expenditures	$7,187 84
Cash on hand	149 39

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand	$149 39
Amount due district from all sources	862 18
Total resources	$1,011 57
Amount borrowed and unpaid	6,372 50
Total liabilities	$6,372 50
Liabilities in excess of resources	$5,360 93

L. K. HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest:—
W. S. WALKER, Sec'y.
Emporium, Pa., July 25, 1900.—22-3t

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Poormasters' Accounts of Emporium Borough for the Year 1899-1900.

JOHN W. KRINER, Poormaster in Account with Emporium Borough Poor Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from F. C. Reick, late Poormaster	$ 146 84
Cash received from C. H. Jessop, Coll.	687 56
	$ 834 56

EXPENDITURES.

Relief Ellen May Mundy	$120 00
Relief of Mrs. Stackpole	73 60
Relief and funeral of Mich. Hutchinson	106 45
Relief of F. N. Shafer	57 91
Funeral of man killed at furnace	37 50
Funeral of Herman Reinhart	24 75
Relief of John Buddinger	6 00
Relief of Geo. Harrison	37 00
Relief Frank Hall	15 00
Am't paid State Hospital for Stackpole	91 75
Am't paid State Hospital for Willett	91 75
Am't paid B. W. Green, attorney	20 00
Am't paid Cameron Co. Press for audit	20 00
Paid outstanding orders F. C. Reick, late poormaster	46 25
Paid car fares for tramps	18 61
Paid lodging and meals for tramps	17 50
Expenses at funerals of Reinhart and Hutchinson	10 00
Report to State Board of Charities	5 60
Expenses to Driftwood	3 87
Balance in hands of Poormaster Kriner	32 22
	$834 56

S. S. HACKET, Poormaster in account with Emporium Borough Poor Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from last Audit	$171 83
Received from C. H. Jassop, Coll.	316 71
Received from Johnson & McNarney due from Poormaster Murry	16 62
	$505 16

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Emporium Independent, auditors report	20 00
Paid Johnson & McNarney, attorneys	16 54
Paid for relief of J. Hitchcock	106 50
Paid Potter Co. for J. Hitchcock	200 00
Relief P. O. Chilson	54 19
Relief of Sam Parker	7 00
Relief of tramps	6 62
Balance in hands of Poormaster Hacket	94 21
	$505 16

RECAPITULATION OF POORMASTERS ACCOUNT.

Cash in hand of J. W. Kriner	$ 32 22
Cash in hand of S. S. Hacket	94 31
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax, 1897	261 18
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax, 1898	373 19
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax, 1899	430 89
	$1,191 79

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding order F. C. Rieck, No. 37	$ 3 40
Outstanding orders of J. H. Reed, Nos. 3, 4 and 5	43 39
Outstanding orders J. W. Kriner, Nos. 6, 16, 17, 19	120 00
	$ 167 33
Assets over liabilities	1,024 46

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Emporium, do hereby certify that we have examined, adjusted and settled the accounts of the Poormasters of said Borough, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

JOSIAH HOWARD,
GRANT S. ALLEN,
A. C. BLUM,
Auditors of Emporium Borough.

23-3t

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, within six months, immediately preceeding the election.)

He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceeding the election.

If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Eleven to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws requiating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the state, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that Trespassing on the lands of the Keystone Powder Manufacturing Company will be prosecuted.

By order,
U. A. PALMER, Manager.
Emporium, Pa., July 23, 1900.—22-3t.

When Not to Keep Books.

She decided that the only way to run a house economically was to keep a set of books, so she made all necessary purchases, including a bottle of red ink, and started in.

It was a month later when her husband asked her how she was getting along.

"Splendidly," she replied.

"The system is a success, then?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, I'm $60 ahead already!"

"Sixty dollars!" he exclaimed. "Heavens! You'll be rich before long. Have you started a bank account?"

"No-o, not yet."

"What have you done with the money?"

"Oh, I haven't got the money, you know! That's only what the books show. But just think of being $60 ahead!"

"Um, yes! But I don't exactly see"—

"And all in one month too!"

"Of course. But the money? What has become of that?"

"I don't exactly know," she said doubtfully. "I've been thinking of that, and I think we must have been robbed. What do you think we had better do about it?"

He puffed his pipe in solemn silence for a moment and then suggested:

"We might stop keeping books. That's easier than complaining to the police."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Lecturer's Blunder.

One of the institutions of New York that are praised by all the public without reserve is the course of free lectures in the public schools. These lectures are given before splendid audiences and, as a rule, by persons of veracity and intelligence. Occasionally, however, in order to get a lecture on a rare subject great risks are run.

Recently a lecture was given by a person who had been on an excursion to the North cape. Among other wonderful things he saw there was the eclipse of the sun. He gasped for breath as he told of the weirdly grand sight. He told of the streamers of fire that blazed from the obscured orb to all quarters of the heavens. But his frenzy carried him too far for a public school audience, for he declared that among the stars made visible in the midst of day he saw the planets circling in their courses. He even called the planets that he saw by name, but he made a fatal mistake. He said he saw Neptune.

This statement called for a round of sarcastic applause that he mistook for commendation, for he smiled in a happy way as it echoed through the halls. Evidently he did not know that Neptune is invisible except with the most powerful telescope.—New York Mail and Express.

Saved His Honor.

"Vat ees eet, Jean?"

"Monsieur, ze doctaire comes today to vaccinate monsieur."

"Nevaire! I vill die first! Eet ees degrading! Eet ees an insult!"

"But, monsieur, eet ees also ze law."

"Shameful! How can I suffaire a beast of a doctaire wi hees brutal weapone to stab me—me, ze Count de Mooscalonge? Nevaire!"

"But eet ees ze law, monsieur."

"Perfidious law! Ah, I have eet! I have eet now! Beautiful! Listen! You will prepaire ze swords!"

"Ze swords, monsieur?"

"Prepaire ze swords. On ze point of one sword, monsieur, ze doctaire will rub his vaccinate mattaire. See? Zen he will diffaire from me on a questione. I will feel insulted. I will challenge ze doctaire. He will accept, naming swords as ze weapons. We will fight at once, and here ze doctaire takes ze prepaired swords. See? One, two, three! Ze doctaire pricks me slightly in ze arm. Ha, ha! Honor is satisfied! I am vaccinate!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Boy's "Friend."

A boy having been taken to task for violation of school rules, the principal, a woman, told him to ask his father to call at the school. Next day the boy appeared with a rather seedy looking man whom he introduced as his father. The head of the school and visitor had a talk, and the latter promised to do all in his power to make the boy see the error of his ways. Some days later the boy was overheard saying to some of his companions: "I played a good joke on Miss Blank. I introduced a bum as me father, and she never caught on."

"Wasn't that man your father?" asked one of the listeners.

"Nope," was the answer. "He was me friend."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Family Resemblance.

A young gentleman took his little sister with him while calling the other evening at a house where he is a regular visitor. The little girl made herself quite at home and showed great fondness for one of the young ladies, hugging her heartily.

"How very affectionate she is," said the lady of the house.

"Yes; so like her brother," responded the young lady unthinkingly.—Buffalo Courier.

The PRESS, one year $1.50.

A PENNY SAVED.

How the Housewife May Gain by Careful Watching.

Make it a point to go each morning to your refrigrator and take account of stock. You will save enough in the course of a month to purchase supplies for at least a week, and there is many an addition that may be made to your table simply by carefully looking into the state of your larder. A cupful of mashed potatoes may be made into the most delicious croquettes by the addition of the yolks of two eggs, a little grated nutmeg, a half spoonful of onion juice, a teaspoonful of salt and a little chopped parsley. Dip in eggs and then in bread crumbs and fry in boiling lard. This will make not only a delicious dish, but one that will add in every way to the appearance of your table.

A little cold corned beef, if finely chopped and nicely seasoned, will save the purchase of fresh meat for breakfast or luncheon, and served on toast will be enjoyed by every member of the family. Some of the darker pieces of celery that do not look tempting for the table may be stewed and with a little white sauce will save the purchase of a vegetable. The white pieces of the celery and some pieces of cold chicken that were left over will with the addition of some mayonnaise dressing make a tempting dish of salad for an extra treat for John, and he will never guess that the treat is only a little bit of economy.

The cupful of stewed tomatoes added to the macaroni will but add to its attractions, and the stale cake if neatly cut in slices and covered with a sauce made by boiling a pint of milk and adding to it two eggs, some vanilla and a teaspoonful of sugar will make a desert for a small family. The whites of the eggs used for the custard will clear the coffee for several days. The fish that was left from last night's dinner if shredded and to it added a little cream dressing may be baked in small moulds and served as an extra course. The tough end of the steak will make delicious meat cakes, and the cold roast beef that is left over can be sliced and heated up in the gravy with part of an onion and some Worcestershire sauce, and more than one plate will come back for the second helping.

The ends of pie crust may be made into little patties and fiilled with jam or with some creamed oysters. As for the possibilities of left-over bread there is no end to them. Among the simplest is toast and bread crumbs, so that there is no lost time in waiting to prepare them when occasion demands.

Next come the delicious puddings that may be made from these left-overs. A delicious pudding is made from two cupfuls of bread broken into very small pieces and covered with a quart of milk. Stir together one cupful of sugar, a lump of butter the size of an egg, the juice of a lemon or, it preferred, a teaspoonful of vanilla; half a cupful of stoned raisins and the yolks of four eggs. Bake in a good oven and when cold put over the top a meringue made by beating until very light the whites of the eggs, a tablespoonful of sugar and a little currant jelly, and then return to the oven for a few minutes until lightly browned. Serve cold. Brown betty may also be made of the bits of bread, broken, and alternate layers of bread and sliced apples, with a sprinkling of cinnamon, sugar and butter placed between the layers and half a cupful of hot water poured over all, then baked.

It is impossible to tell in a short article of all the many ways in which one may save and at the same time add to the variety and to the appearance of the table.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg Account Prohibition State Convention.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Prohibition State Convention at Pittsburg, August 8th, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry. Co., will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the state of Pa, at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going on all regular trains, including the vestibuled limited, August 6th, 7th and 8th and good returning until August 9th, inclusive. For time of trains and further information consult nearest agent of the company.

Reduced Rates to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the Thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Chicago, August 27-31, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its line to Chicago, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26, and 27, good to return until Aug. 31, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Chicago prior to September 2, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 30, inclusive. 1711-23 3t

MARQUETTE, ON LAKE SUPERIOR, is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 15 8t

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Rich Valley.

The farmers have their haying nearly all done.

Elmer Newton is working for Wm. Carter Sr.

Frank Craven's new house is nearly completed.

Mrs. Etta Lewis visited her daughter Florence, Monday.

Miss Alda Carter returned home from an extended visit to Sizerville.

A large number of the valley folks took in the Portage falls excursion on Sunday.

The writer attended the base ball game between Cameron and Philadelphia on Wednesday. Geo. Skinner, the famous twirler doing some fine work ever seen around here. William Carter, Jr., the newly signed catcher of Philadelphia club is also an expert. We are proud of our boys. They are fine players.

D. N. S. H.

Sinnemahoning.

Miss Lenora Hanscom is visiting friends in Williamsport. She expects to remain till near the holidays.

"Nate" Clark wants to know what was the crime for which Li Hung Chang and why did Sam Chu Lee also who heard Hop Sing.

Five Republicans to one Democrat is the result of a political canvass of Wyside and if First Fork stands by her guns Bryan is doomed.

Mr. Isaac Barber has returned from his visit to Michigan and Wisconsin, much pleased with his trip, but says Pennsylvania is good enough for him.

Half a million feet of lumber was recently cut in one week on Barclay Bros'. mill at this place. Ninety-six thousand being the largest product for one day.

A number of parties from Austin and Costello have been camping on Karthus mountain, gathering huckleberries. The crop is said to be immense and large quantities are being brought in daily.

The base ball game that was booked for Saturday last, did not come off, as the Austin team failed to appear. Our boys are getting quite "sassy" and say they will go up against any team in Cameron or Potter county.

JOE.

Emery's Address Analyzed.

A synopsis of the speech of Hon. Lewis Emery at Bradford:

"I, I, I, I, I,

"I am cute.

"I, I, I, I, I,

"I am a cute politician.

"I, I, I, I, I,

"I don't (?) want to go to Congress.

"I, I, I, I, I,

"I could have bought the nomination 14 years ago for $15,000, but I was too honest to do it. (Don't forget that I am honest.)

"I, I, I, I, I,

"But I've got more money now than I had then, and, although I don't (?) want to go, I'll spend $100,000 or so in trying just to please you.

"I, I, I, I, I,

"Now you sit right still an listen to ME while I read you MY platform.

1st. "I am in favor of the Monroe doctrine and its absolute enforcement. (That's for Republicans.)

2nd. "I am in favor of the Nicaragua canal. (That's for Republicans too.)

3rd. "I am in favor of government ownership and control of railroads. (That's Populistic, but I want some Pop. votes,)

4th. "I am down on the railroads because they don't always do as I want them to, and they foster criminal trusts. (That's a little mixed, but Emeryesque.)

5th. "I am in favor of a protective tariff, but opposed to it because it makes business good, and leads to the formation of more criminal trusts. (How's that for a straddle?)

"Say, just please take notice that I am only against 'criminal' trusts. All trusts are 'criminal' except the 'Pure Oil Trust,' which I organized. Don't forget that I am honest.

6th. "I am in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. (That's good. Everybody's in favor of that except the United States Senators, and none of them vote in MY district.)

7th. "I am in favor of expansion of trade, same as everybody.

"I am in favor of putting our merchant marine on a sound footing, but I dare not declare in favor of the 'Ship Subsidy Bill,' or I'll lose Democratic votes.

"I am opposed to a large standing army (when it is not needed,) same as everybody.

"I favor the 'open door' policy in trade, also same as everybody.

8th. "I favor the extension of the American system of government to any people that may desire it, and would assist them in all reasonable ways, but would not annex people except at their own desire. (That's Republican, and will tickle McKinley.)

9th. "I am in favor of 16 to 1 whenever the majority of the people demand it. (That's for Bryanites.)

"Soliloquy—After the ball was over.

"Well, now there wasn't much in that platform for Democrats, but they all told me the Democrats would vote for me anyhow, and I must lay my ropes to catch Republicans. I hope it'll work, for I do want to go to Congress most awful bad; indeed I do."—D. K. B. in Oil City Derrick.

After many intricate experiments, scientists have discovered methods for obtaining all the natural digestants. These have been combined in the proportion found in the human body and united with substances that build up the digestive organs, making a compound called Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and allows all dyspeptics to eat plenty of nourishing food while the stomach troubles are being radically cured by the medicinal agents it contains. It is pleasant to take and will give quick relief. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

The cool nights are not far distant.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Downs' Elixir to cure consumption, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough. For sale by L. Taggart, and R. C. Dodson. 34-24

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Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

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